FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 SEPTEMBER 1980

Resumption of Autonomy Talks

MENA carried the text of the statement agreed upon by President Anwar as-Sadat and Prime Minister Menahem Begin announcing the resumption of the autonomy talks which was read out at a Cairo press conference by presidential envoy Sol Linowitz. The key points of agreement in the statement are that the two sides remain "committed" to the Camp David accords and will continue the peace process and make it succeed "without paying attention to the incidental difficulties" which stand in the way, that the autonomy negotiations will resume at a date to be agreed upon and that consultations will be held on a date and venue for a summit meeting.

According to Jerusalem radio, a government spokesman "welcomed" what he termed the "U.S.-Egyptian announcement" and called it a "positive development with no Israeli concessions." The radio also cited senior sources in Jerusalem as saying that President Carter had "pressured" As-Sadat to reopen the talks before the U.S. election. In an interview on Jerusalem television, Prime Minister Begin confirmed that there had been "no need" to change Israel's position to revive the autonomy talks. He reiterated that he is willing to participate in a summit as long as it does not mean forgoing the autonomy talks. Previewing his attitude at any forthcoming summit, Begin said there are proposals he would be able to accept and others that he "might even reject out of hand."

According to Cairo radio, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said the autonomy negotiations will take the form of "preliminary talks" to prepare for the tripartite summit and will also examine the "obstacles" which led to their suspension. President as-Sadat has made no substantive public comment on the agreement to resume the talks. However, in a speech given to the Alexandria University teaching staff only hours before Ambassador Linowitz's press conference and broadcast by Cairo radio, he said, referring to West Bank settlements and the Jerusalem issue, that he "cannot sit down" with Israel at the moment as it has "unilaterally tried to impose something on me."

As-Sadat on U.S. Relations

Cairo radio carried a speech given by President as-Sadat on 3 September to the Alexandria University teaching staff in which he dealt with past and present relations with the United States. Answering a question, As-Sadat pointed out that Egypt is bound by the terms of its peace treaty with Israel not to resort to the use of force, and he reminded his audience that in any case Egypt is "not allowed by the greatest military power in the world to touch Israel." He noted that on the "basic issue, the issue of Israel, the United States does not stand on our side." He did not object to this, however, saying that the United States has "entered as a principal party to say the truth about us" and that he asked for no more than this. He also said Egypt must recognize that the United States is the only party Israel listens to because America has extended a "lifeline" to it.

As-Sadat criticized the U.S. "imperialist" attitude toward Egypt during the 1950's and stated that if the "Dulles and Johnson mentality had prevailed in the United States, our relations would be worse than ever now," but he went on to add that U.S. policy has changed since then from one of imperialism to one of "equal friendship." Praising the current U.S. policy toward Egypt, the Egyptian president said that while the Arab states are "straining their minds" trying to find ways to "starve" Egypt, the United States is exerting maximum efforts to assist the country with "nothing in return."

Turning to the issue of U.S. facilities in Egypt, As-Sadat said he will not follow the Saudi example and grant the United States facilities in "secret and then deny this in public." He stated that he is "running after the United States and telling it: Come." Citing the Soviet threat to Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and the gulf, As-Sadat declared that in granting facilities to the United States he is saying: "Please defend the Arab and Islamic world, because our situation as Arabs is regrettable." As-Sadat emphasized, however, that he will not give the United States "bases" as it would be "embarking on processes in which we would not stand on an equal footing" and would violate Egypt's principles as one of the "builders of nonalignment."

YAR

In a development most probably tied in with the recent visit to San'a' by PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the Democratic National Front (DNF), a leftist insurgent organization operating in the YAR with the unofficial support of the PDRY, has reached agreement with the authorities in San'a' for a cease-fire in the central region of the YAR. According to the agreement, the forces of both the DNF and the government will maintain the positions they currently hold. The agreement, reported by the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH, was negotiated by DNF representatives with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the YAR military, and it is designed to end the "state of tension" between the DNF and government authorities and to prevent "attempts to create tension between Aden and San'a'." One of the terms of the agreement is the suspension of the broadcasts of the clandestine DNF radio in return for permission to publish the newspaper AL-AMAL in San'a'. The front's radio has not been heard since 28 August.

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'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO BULGARIA'S TODOR ZHIVKOV

AU301553 Sofia BTA in English 1342 GMT 30 Aug 80

["Y. 'Arafat Message"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 29 (BTA)--State Council President Todor Zhivkov has received a message by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces Yasir 'Arafat, which conveys thanks to the stand of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian Government, expressed at the special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian issue. The message reads in part: "Your attention to us during the special session left a lasting mark in the soul of our Arab people of Palestine". It is emphasized that Bulgaria has once again expressed her noble stand on the problems of the rights of the Palestinian people, chased away from their lands and subjected to terror. It is also stressed that Bulgaria considers the Palestinian problem also as a major one whose unfair solution threatens security and peace in the world.

Stress is laid in the message on the consistent and steady policy of the socialist countries defending the just cause of the Palestinian people and gratitude is expressed to the Bulgarian delegation which voiced this stand at the session. This will contribute very much, the message reads further, to the successful implementation of the decisions taken by the session despite the attempts by Israel and the USA to frustrate the work of the world forum. The friendly socialist countries back up our struggle for self-determination, the message says.

It also reveals the stand of the PLO Executive Committee on the policy of Israel and the USA and the organisation's attitude towards the separate Camp David accords.

Perhaps the time has come for the international public to take the necessary sanctions to curb the Israeli aggressor, reads the message and points out that the stand of Bulgaria on the Palestinian issue is in conformity with the progressive, international principles to ensure the rights of peoples to independence and freedom, to respect and consider the role of the international organisation and to do away with the danger threatening peace and security in the world.

'ARAFAT CABLES IRAQI BA'TH OFFICIAL

JN010945 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Sep (INA)--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has asserted that the Zionist military escalation will further increase in the coming stage, in an attempt to deal a blow to the Palestinian revolution and to change stands in the region. In a cable he sent to Na'im Haddad, Ba'th Party National Command member and official in charge of the Palestine and armed struggle office, 'Arafat stressed that the Palestinian revolution will continue to stand fast in the frontline trenches in confronting the aggression. The recent Ash-Shuqayf battle demonstrated the joint forces' firmness and solidity in repulsing the fierce onslaught, he added.

The PLO Executive Committee chairman praised the Iraqi revolution's stands, under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn, in support of the Palestinian revolution.

'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO THORN ON LEBANON

NC291750 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar has sent a letter to Gaston Thorn, the president of the EC Council of Ministers.

Our correspondent has learned that the letter dealt with the continuous Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon and the Palestinian camps, referring to the Zionist military concentrations along the border and Israel's intention to launch a wide-scale aggression against all of southern Lebanon.

Thorn's Reply

NC040750 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar has received a message from Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn expressing his great concern over the escalating aggression and the concentration of Zionist forces along the Lebanese border.

In his message Thorn told Brother Abu 'Ammar that he had summoned the Zionist ambassador to Belgium yesterday and expressed his concern over the dangerous situation in southern Lebanon.

It should be recalled that this message was in reply to one that Brother Abu 'Ammar had sent to Thorn in his capacity as the current chairman of the EEC Ministerial Council. In his message, Brother Abu 'Ammar referred to the escalating Zionist aggression and the concentration of large Zionist forces along the border with a view toward launching a wide-scale aggression.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH SEYCHELLES FOREIGN MINISTER

NC040751 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Last night brother commander Abu 'Ammar received Seychelles Foreign Minister Jacques Hodoul, who gave him a message from Seychelles President Prance Albert Rene on the situation in the area, particularly in the Indian Ocean; on Palestinian-Seychelles relations; and on the Seychelles' firm position of support for the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian people's rights, including those of returning to their homeland, self-determination, and establishing their independent state.

The meeting was also attended by Brothers Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani and 'Abd al-Jawad Salih, members of the PLO Executive Committee.

'ARAFAT SEEKS TO OPEN PLO OFFICE IN JAKARTA

BK020813 Hong Kong AFP in English 0755 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Jakarta, 2 Sep (AFP)--The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Yasir 'Arafat has sent a letter to President Suharto asking permission for the opening of a PLO representative office in Jakarta, it was reported today.

The PLO wants to open an office in Jakarta as soon as possible, and Yasir 'Arafat is hoping for an early reply from the president, PLO chief delegate to the Islamic mass media conference now underway here, Abu Zaid, was quoted by the "KNI" news agency as saying.

'Arafat in his letter also appeals for the support of all Moslems around the world, including Indonesia with its preponderantly Moslem population, for the Palestinian cause.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI MEETS WITH SYRIAN REPRESENTATIVE

LD031504 Tunis TAP in English 1412 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Tunis, 3 Sep (TAP)--Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi received Tuesday morning Mr Muhammad Isam an-Na'ib, Syrian representative to the pan-Arab organization. The meeting dealt with subjects relating to the Arab world situation particularly the Syrian invitation to hold an emergency meeting of the league council at the ministerial level to tackle the Al-Quds [word indistinct].

The session date has been fixed by the secretary general to September 11. The council ordinary meeting was also at the centre of talks. In the afternoon Mr Klibi flew to London.

PALESTINIAN LEADER'S VISIT TO PRC REPORTED

LD021252 Kuwait KUNA in English 1135 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait, Sep 2 (KUNA)--A visit to Beijing this week by the deputy commander of the Palestinian revolution Khalil al-Wazir, code named Abu Jihad, was aimed at obtaining Chinese anti-aircraft rockets following Moscow's refusal to supply the revolution with these weapons, it was reported here Tuesday.

Quoting sources close to the revolution in Beirut, AL-ANBA' newspaper said that the Supreme Council of the revolution decided to request the Chinese weapons to avoid Soviet control over the revolution's armament programme.

The sources added that the Soviets had 'avoided' discussing the armament issue with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat during his last July visit to Moscow "to make (?us realise) that they are for a peace settlement for the Middle East problem".

The Soviets, the sources said, are still for a Geneva conference on the problem because this is the only way to make them party to any settlement.

The newspaper said that the recent Israeli air raids against Palestinian comm ndo bases in south Lebanon had revealed that the revolution suffers from lack of anti-aircraft guns. This was made clear when commandos could not resist the Israeli air raids which resulted in rescuing a large number of Israel paratroopers who were besieged by the commandos in the groves around the Beaufort castle.

The sources said that the warm welcome accorded to Abu Jihad and the accompanying delegation in Beijing, (?was an) indication of the Chinese leadership's determination to meet the Palestinian request for armament.

KUWAIT

KUWAIT 'WELCOMES' LIBYAN-SYRIAN UNITY PROJECT

LD031258 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1220 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Sep (KUNA)--Kuwait today welcomed the unity project agreed on between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Syria. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, told journalists "that Kuwait welcomes any step bound to unite the Arab nation and marshal Arab ranks."

Kuwait is the first Arab country to bless the call of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to set up a union with Syria and the agreement to it of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

The PLO yesterday supported the project through its chairman Yasir 'Arafat in two cables sent to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and to the Syrian president.

Shaykh Sabah told journalists that "the pillars of unity between the two sister countries have existed for many years." He called for the strengthening and bolstering of this unity to face "the dangers" threatening the Arabs.

OMAN

OMAN SUPPORTS SAUDI CALL FOR JIHAD AGAINST ISRAEL

JN301301 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1240 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Muscat, 30 Aug (GNA)--Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani Foreign Ministry under secretary, has affirmed his country's full support for the call made by Saudi Crown Prince His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz proclaiming jihad to be used as a strong pressure tool against Israel.

In an interview published in Omani newspaper, 'UMAN, Al-'Alawi affirmed that the recent Israeli measure annexing Jerusalem violates all the UN and UN Security Council resolutions. He called on the Arab countries to capitalize on the UN Security Council resolution which did not recognize the Israeli measure, to bring pressure to bear on Israel.

Al-'Alawi affirmed that his country welcomes any united Arab action and will contribute to any Arab meeting at any level to find ways to bring further pressure to bear on Israel.

OMAN, NIGER ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

GP031343 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The following joint communique was issued today in Muscat and Niamey:

The Government of the Sultanate of Oman and the Government of the Republic of Niger, having the genuine intention to further their ties of friendship and cooperation, have therefore decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

LINOWITZ ANNOUNCES AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RESUMED

NC031313 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA)--It has been decided to resume the negotiations between Egypt and Israel at a date to be determined by both sides, and it has also been decided to hold a tripartitie summit meeting among Egypt, Israel and the United States after agreement is reached among the three parties on this.

This came in a statement that U.S. presidential envoy Sol Linowitz made after his 1-hour meeting with President as-Sadat in Alexandria today.

Linowitz held a press conference after his meeting with President as-Sadat and delivered the following statement:

I have been asked by President as-Sadat and Menahem Begin to deliver the following statement:

1. The two sides agreed that they will remain committed to the Camp David accord, that they will are convinced that they have done everything possible for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, and they have decided to continue the peace process and to make it succeed without paying attention to the incidental difficulties which may stand in the way.

2. The two sides realize that in order for the negotiations to succeed they must have sound bases of confidence and friendship, and efforts for strengthening these bases will actually begin in the coming weeks.

3. The two sides agreed to resume the autonomy negotiations at a date to be agreed upon by the two sides and to hold consultations on the date and venue of the summit meeting.

A question was addressed to President as-Sadat as follows: Will the negotiations begin after or before the U.S. elections?

The president replied: You have to read the statement delivered by my friend Sol well and you will know.

Linowitz Meets With Muhyi ad-Din

NC041002 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0925 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din had a meeting this morning with U.S. President's Middle East envoy Sol Linowitz, who is currently visiting Egypt. The 1-hour meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton.

After the meeting, the U.S. Middle East envoy refused to make any statements before he completes his meetings with the Egyptian officials today. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali is scheduled to meet with the U.S. envoy before noon today.

GHALI: AUTONOMY TALKS WILL PREPARE FOR TRIPARTITE SUMMIT

NC031939 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has explained to the radio correspondent that the autonomy talks which will be resumed will be preliminary talks to prepare for the tripartite summit conference between Egypt, the United States and Israel and that the talks will fix the date, venue and agenda of the conference and will also examine the obstacles that led to the suspension of the autonomy talks.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Dr Butrus Ghali will hold a meeting at 1000 tomorrow at the Foreign Ministry with Sol Linowitz to agree on the dates of the preliminary meetings which will prepare for the tripartite summit conference and to examine the means to remove the obstacles impeding the autonomy talks.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES PROFESSORS ON RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL, U.S.

NC031740 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1242 GMT 3 Sep 80

[3 September speech by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to Alexandria University Teaching Staff--recorded]

[Excerpts] Egypt took the decision for war and took the decision for peace, because it is part of Egypt's qualification as the principal power in the Arab nation. Egypt was qualified to do this because of its potentials, its government and its historic responsibility. Without Egypt the Arabs will not be able to take either a decision for war or a decision for peace. This is clear today.

A foreign official was with me three day ago. He came here after seeing Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn. They were still engaging in cheap one-upmanship. They told him: As far as we are concerned, a military solution is unlikely, because the United States was able to convince Egypt to get out of the Arab-Israeli conflict and to reach an understanding with Israel. Did the United States convince us to get out of the conflict? As they say now in Syria, they are the new heart of the Arab nation which will wage the battle. But had Egypt not gotten out, he [Al-Asad] would have been able to wage the battle. But no, at this time a military solution is out of the question. However, Syria is the leader of the Arab nation. As you may have read, Al-Qadhdhafi yesterday sent him [Al-Asad] a telegram to make a merger--and the Mediterranean is between them. A ridiculous game; a children's game. The fate of the Arab nation is being placed in the hands of children. These are adolescent actions. By God, this is no political adolescence. This is really childishness.

I say all this in order to answer the malicious [khabith] question posed by [Professor] Ghayth. There are many details I want to give, but the time is short. We can talk for days and days. He asks: Can a clash with Israel be ruled out? I say that when we said in the preamble of our treaty "not to resort to the use of force" [phrase said in English] to solve this problem, this has become a historic fact which we as Arabs must seek. As I have said, we are not allowed by the greatest military power in the world to touch Israel. The 1973 events are clear. The United States made no secret of it, and said: We are going in with Israel. This is while we were still on our land in Sinai. Therefore, not to resort to the use of force in solving our problems with Israel is a vital thing for us in the Arab nation if we think in scientific methods and in the method of faithfulness to our responsibility as leaders of our Arab nation.

What is the sense of sending my people [to war] every 10 years, kill 10,000, 15,000 or 20,000 of them, as was the case in the past, and spend hundreds and thousands of billions [as heard] of pounds every 5 or 10 years in order to make a war in which I am not allowed--albeit I have the biggest arsenal in history--to touch Israel? This is because a big power named the United States comes and says: Enough, stop where you are. When I hit 400 Israeli tanks in the Sinai in the first four days [of the war], and the Israelis sent a signal for help on the fourth day to the United States--I say this openly and I said it before--saying: Send us 400 tanks immediately to replace those we lost on the Egyptian front in order to rescue Israel--if it is not too late. This was the call for help, which went to Kissinger on the fourth day. It was conveyed to him by Dayan.

Here in Egypt there is security, democracy and criticism. Dr Ghayth has asked me to bypass any mistakes made by the Arabs, even if they also were made by brother Egyptians. What have we done for the Arabs? I can forgive everything done against me but not against Egypt. Sorry. As far as Egyptians are concerned, I am ready to forgive. You all know the groups which have been hired in Baghdad, as well as in London. These groups have no value. The left [inside Egypt] in its battle against its own country and me--I have neither opened a detention camp, nor dismissed anyone from his job nor prevented anyone from leaving for abroad. There is security and safety. However, a phase is coming in which, through the supremacy of the law, everyone of those [leftists] must stop and know his place because we have no time for such talk. We want to build prosperity in our country and build our future.

I move quickly to the last question remaining for today: Is it possible for us to reconsider our warm relations with the United States if we find out that Israel's interests still come first in the U.S. domestic and foreign strategy, and is it hoped that our relations will improve with the Soviet Union upon an initiative by the Soviet Union or by us in accordance with realistic criteria and with joint and specific interests?

I am afraid that what is behind this question is what some people like to reiterate; that is, we have not established balanced relations with the world or with the two blocs to which the world is equally polarized--that is, East and West--and that we maintain stronger relations with the United States. Some people are saying these things. Perhaps the reason is what has been recently broadcast to the effect that I have said that I am prepared to give facilities to the United States in Egypt to reach any Arab country subjected to aggression. And I also added to this statement: and to reach any Islamic country subjected to aggression.

This might be the reason.

Naturally, it is understandable that our relationship with the Soviet Union is not to the liking of the leftist elements. Other opportunist elements try to cast doubt by saying: Our relations with the two sides are not balanced. Third elements say: We are pioneers of nonalignment. Therefore, how can nonalignment be compatible with granting facilities to the United States? Perhaps this is the meaning intended by (Zayd). This is because when he asked the question, he said: Can we reconsider our warm relations? He inserted the word "warm" to cover up with it any of the things which I have mentioned to you and which this word covers. Then he said: If we find out that Israel's interests still come first in the U.S. domestic and foreign strategy. In all honesty, I place the picture before you without any alteration.

Our relationship with the United States is excellent. Yes indeed. Why? By God? reason, logic, the language of the century and all our interests require that--in dealing with our relations with the outside world--it is imperative for us to appreciate and support all those who stand on our side. All those who abandon us, we tell them kindly: Stop where you are, sorry--on condition that all this is made clear to the people in detail.

Regarding the Soviet Union, although it gave me a terrible stab in the back in 1971, I stood up in the People's Assembly in 1972--you can go back to the People's Assembly records for February 1972--I defended the Soviet Union better than the Soviet Union defended itself. This was despite the fierce stabbing in the back. Why? In tackling my relations with the Soviet Union or the United States I look where Egypt's interests lie. You have all heard and learned that in 1957 I was brought under accusation in the United States. They gave the file to King Saud to be passed to 'Abd an-Nasir, which he did, and 'Abd an-Nasir passed it to me.

Allen Dulles was the head of the CIA. He gave King Saud a file saying that the Soviet Union's number one agent in Egypt was Anwar as-Sadat. He gave the file to 'Abd an-Nasir who laughed and passed it on to me. He told me to read what the CIA was saying. The reason was the canal nationalization battle, the daily editorials in Al-JUMHURIYAH after the nationalization, and the High Dam battle. Of course, the United States was hostile and I had to put it in its place. The Soviet Union was with us and I had to give it its rightful place. In this I was not governed by [the assumption] that I was [what they said] but such was the mentality of these people, so they said that As-Sadat was a Soviet agent.

If you nowadays listen to Radio Moscow and hear its analyses and what it says, you will see that since the expulsion of the Soviet experts in 1972 and to this day, As-Sadat is a U.S. agent.

Both sides are foolish, because one cannot be an agent of this or that, not at all. What all this proves is that I am only for Egypt, not for the Soviet Union or for the United States. [applause]

Our relations with the United States are good. Why? Our relations with the United States were bad when the U.S. mentality was focused on the Mutual Security Pact [last three words in English] which they introduced as an alternative to take over what was left of the French and British empires which faltered after the Second World War. They came up with something called the Mutual Security Pact and made the countries seeking their friendship sign. This meant that the United States would send a military mission and provide weapons free of charge, but [that state] would have to take orders from the UnitedStates.

When our revolution broke out in 1952, the United States sent us this Mutual Security Pact and said why should you buy? Rest easy, do not pay any money, you can have all the arms you want, but sign this Mutual Security Pact. We said "no way," because we had just carried out our revolution a few months before, and the revolution was against all kinds of foreign influence. That was that.

This mentality prevailed in the United States and was manifest more fully in the time of Johnson, who could not run in the 1968 elections. In 1965 he adopted an attitude toward us that was even worse than Dulles and the High Dam story and the imperialist mentality it reflected. Johnson was ignorant on foreign affairs. He was a cowboy from Texas and his was a muscle approach. We said to him: "No, stop." This was the mentality in the United States at the time.

I do not know. If this mentality changes, are we supposed to change or not--that is, change our way of dealing with it or not? If it is in our interest, then reason says "yes" and political and economic and other sciences say "yes." If someone extends a clean hand of friendship, then you should take it. We do even more than that. To anyone who extends one hand of friendship we give him both our hands. This is our nature. This is why you heard me say that in the international arena I was laying down new principles, that whoever takes a clear and sincere step of friendship will get ten such steps from me. Why? To say thank you for the clean friendship. If the Dulles and Johnson mentality continued to prevail in the United States our relations would be worse than ever now. This is because our will is free, and we make our own decisions. There is no trustee for us. The United States has changed, however.

I shall give you a very simple example in international relations. I grew up, as you have read, and opened my eyes at the bakery in Mit Abu al-Kawm. I remember we used to sleep in the bakery during the winter in Mit Abu al-Kawm for warmth. There they told me the story of Dinshaway.

As I had told you, Dinshaway is 5 to 6 kilometers by road, but, as they say in the English language, it is only a 1-kilometer crow's flight from Mit Abu al-Kawm to Dinshaway without going by way of the winding roads. I opened my eyes about Zahran and what the English did in Dinshaway and Mustafa Kamil. My grandmother and mother were illiterate and uneducated, but they used to repeat the song about Zahran.

I grew up out of the bakery surroundings, and my mental faculties were opened to the fact that Britain was colonizing us. When I grew up and studied, the picture became clear to me. For this reason, my life continued to be one of constant action against Britain--openly, secretly and wherever I found myself: in the military college, the army, the detention camp and the prison. After I left the detention camp and after the revolution broke out, my entire line was antagonism for Britain.

However, antagonism for Britain was not just for Britain, never. I was antagonistic toward Britain, because it was my country's enemy. This was my attitude toward Britain. In order to know how the battles are fought, will this, as a president, make me automatically say according to the Soviet dogma that Britain is my enemy; or when it extends its hand to me in friendship for Egypt, should I extend both hands? Let us see what it did. I am saying all this now. If you examine my life you will find out that it was a constant struggle against Britain and all it represented. Come, let me tell you something. Wilson, the Labor leader, had a special relationship from the political and socialist standpoint with the Israeli Labor Party and Golda Meir, which he used in our favor.

Callaghan, the Labor leader who came after Wilson, continued along the same line to the extent that on Begin's return from America, immediately after my initiative, he visited Callaghan. Callaghan sent me a private secret letter telling about everything that had taken place between him and Begin. I based the reply I sent to Begin a week or 10 days ago on Callaghan's letter. In the reply I told him that Callaghan had sent me [something] but did not tell him what. Why? So that Begin should know what had happened and he knows that very well.

In addition to all this, the science of war is like the technology which we are seeing around us which is changing nowadays every hour and not every day. When the Soviet Union sold me equipment [al-'itad], it did not give us any technical things. It used to say that these were secret or they did not have them. Among this equipment there was something called an electronic target-finder device [hihaz at-tanshin] for artillery. What did that mean? It meant that, as you know, the guns have to remain in the rear of the battlefront and that there would be mountains within our 10-kilometer or 15-kilometer range artillery--shapes and other things--but that all these would not prevent the hitting of the target.

The latest thing that came out in the world was this target-finder device. This meant that my artillery was, for example, behind Ismailia and would hit targets 15 or 10 kilometers inside the Sinai. At the same time, Israel's guns would be in the rear of its forces far away--we never leave the guns in the front lines but they must remain in the rear because they are heavy--although 10 kilometers inside the Sinai, they can strike some of my targets in the West Bank.

There is a device called an electronic target-finder. This device enables me to hit targets behind mountains and 15 kilometers away as long as I know where these targets are on the map. This electronic device which works on radar can detect the guns which are firing on me. In war terminology, silencing the enemy's artillery means that you have scored a direct hit. The enemy tries to silence my forces and guns. When I silence his artillery, I will have a great advantage over him.

This electronic device was invented before 1973. My gun opens fire. When an Israeli gun opens fire on me, in front of my artillery battery I can electronically locate the Israeli gun which opened fire on me. Immediately, I can fire my gun and silence the enemy's gun. It is a question of who silences the other's artillery first. All this is done electronically and over a range of 10 to 15 kilometers.

We asked for such a device from the Soviet Union. Once it said it did not have it. Another time it said that this device was still being tested. We knew that the Soviet Union had such a device. How could I wage the 1973 battle [without such a device]? With the traditional methods and without this electronic target-finder device, I would need 5 minutes to locate the position of the Israeli gun which would be firing on me. On the other hand, when I fired an artillery round and once it reached there, Israel would be able to locate the position of my gun and fire on it.

Our artillery had an overwhelming superiority in the October War. Egypt has always had artillery superiority over any forces against it. This is a tradition. I bought the electronic target-finder devices from Britain. Should I have said: You who are responsible for the Dinshaway [incident] you who are like this and that, you who have occupied us? By God, we have finished all this and they left. Moreover, Egypt was in dire need of these devices. When I asked them if they had electronic target-finder devices, they said: We will sell them to you quietly. Do not say [that we have sold them to you]. In the October battle my sons used to locate the position of the Israeli gun once it opened fire and silence it immediately. We have always had overwhelming artillery superiority. Should I have said "aha," as the Soviet Union always says? The Soviet Union says it is like this and there is no other way. The theory is like this. No brother, Britain extends to me one hand, I extend to it both of my hands. The same thing applies to the United States.

The U.S. policy has changed from being imperialistic and this and that to one of equal friendship. It has extended its hand; shall I extend mine or not? I extended my hand because this is in Egypt's interest. However, it is my pledge to you, to the people and to the future generations that I will put all the facts before you and not hide any secret from you.

So that we may know what is going around us, in the first and second disengagement agreements, the Soviet ambassador, as usual, went to Yasir 'Arafat, Syria and the Arabs. Each time--before the agreement was announced and while we were still discussing it--the Soviet ambassador went to them with a list: This is the secret agreement which Egypt has concluded. This part is public and will be announced. The part below is the secret agreement which Egypt has reached with the United States and Israel behind the back of the Soviet Union. The irony is that up to now they believe such talk.

It has been proven that we put everything before the people--the first disengagement agreement, the second disengagement agreement, the treaty and the Camp David agreements. There is nothing secret. The Arabs have an inferiority complex. They feel themselves inferior to the United States, to Israel, to everybody. No brother, I do not have this inferiority complex. We are a people who came of age 7,000 years ago.

Regrettably, this talk still influences them. They still insolently use this talk. If there is any secret agreement between me and Israel in which I have made any concession, will Israel hide it? Momentarily, I will have disclosed it, be it the first disengagement agreement, the second disengagement agreement, the treaty and/or the Camp David agreements. Therefore, we must not waste our time because we have gotten tired explaining and talking to no avail.

Our situation vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. I would like to enumerate some things about America. Its position was like this during the days of Dulles and Johnson and how it changed during the days of Nixon and Kissinger, Ford and Kissinger, Carter and Vance and Carter and Muskie. How did it change?

In the basic issue, which is the issue of Israel, the United States does not stand on our side. No. The United States has entered as a principal party to say the truth about us and about others. I do not want more than this. The United States is the only party to which Israel listens, because the lifeline extends from the United States to Israel.

As I have told you before, since the days of Ben-Gurion and until today and for the future, if the whole world meets at the Security Council, the United Nations, or anywhere and adopted resolutions against Israel, Israel will not care. It says "never mind." But when the United States says: "Israel, you do this," Israel will think once, twice and 10 times. Why? Because the lifeline comes from the United States. If this is the attitude of the United States, how can I ignore it, especially if it comes and extends its hands to me and says: I stand in the middle, neither with you nor with Israel, and I will say the truth. This is what I want. This is all I want.

Economically, our Arab brothers have strained their minds in the past 2 years thinking how to starve the Egyptian people. We have raised the price of oil for them more than tenfold, and their treasuries are overflowing. Their problem is that they cannot use what they have and do not know how. They strained their minds thinking how to starve Egypt. By God, the United States is also straining its mind thinking how to assist Egypt with nothing in return.

I have announced that I am going to grant facilities to the United States. For your information and I say it in front of you so the Arab world and the Islamic world can hear it: I am the one who is going after the United States in this. Who is going to defend Afghanistan, where a terrible massacre is taking place now, against the Soviet Union? We, the Third World? No one can neutralize the action of the Soviet Union except a power equal to it or bigger than it--the United States. Who is going to defend Pakistan, whose condition is not so well? Who is going to defend Iran? You all hear and read what is going on in Iran. Who is going to defend the Arab Gulf? The sheikhdoms of the gulf have been turned into emirates and kingdoms because they have oil.

But the basic truth is: Who is going to defend them against the Soviet Union if it does the same as in Afghanistan and invades them--with Iran next door in a poor state, and Pakistan in a poor state, and the whole Islamic world in a poor state? I am the one who is running after the United States and telling it: Come. Any Arab state that faces a crisis and requests assistance, I will provide you with facilities so you can get to it. The same applies to every Islamic state. Why? Because this is the historic Arab and Islamic responsibility of Egypt. We do not disavow it. I am not a hypocrite. I do not grant facilities to the United States in secret and then deny this in public, as Saudi Arabia does.

All of us know what exists on Saudi ground, and every day official statements are made by the most senior Saudi officials saying: We will not grant facilities; we will not grant bases; and will not, will not, will not. We all know what exists. All of us know what exists. Why not say it?

No. I say to the United States: I am after you. Please defend the Arab and Islamic world, because our situation as Arabs is regrettable. You can sense this situation today from what is taking place in the Arab nation's east, west, north and south.

This is apart from one country, named Egypt, where there is stability, security, safety, democracy, building of prosperity, a campaign on prices. We are trying to rationalize our system and make additions in all spheres. All of the others are engaged in battles with their peoples and with themselves, in robbing their peoples and their money. There is fear of Khomeyni, fear of revolutions, and fear of millions of things. This is apart from us here.

I run after the United States and tell it: Please, know that I will give you facilities if any of the Arabs or the Muslims ask for your help. However, I will not give you bases: I do not give bases. Why? The cause is that dealings should be on an equal footing. This is like between the United States and Germany or the United States and England.

While I was on my way to the United States the last time, I landed at a U.S. airbase in England. I was amazed. While we were walking together, I told the U.S. commander: This is a big base. He said: This is the smallest base in Britain. We have 26 like this, but this one is the smallest. This is dealing on an equal footing. Can anyone say that the United States imposes its will on Britain? Britain told the United States: You come to my help, because I have no nuclear deterrent for the Soviet Union.

I tell the United States: I am sorry, I say no to the bases. Why? As I am telling you, we are among the builders of nonalignment and we will never disavow it. The reason is that this is the sound philosophy for the small states in today's world. We should not embark on processes with the big ones--processes on which we will not stand on an equal footing. Therefore, nonalignment is a basic philosphy. However, I skillfully tell the United States: In case of any aggression against any Arab country or any Islamic country--until they wake up from their present slumber, because this is part of Egypt's responsibilities--I will give you facilities in my territory, but not bases. Let us be clear--this way.

In the past, I gave the Soviet Union facilities in Alexandria in writing. The Soviet Union asked for a base in Marsa Matruh; I expelled them. We do not give facilities now--we do not give bases and do not deal except on an equal footing. Like the story of the electronic target-finding device, which is the most modern electronic device in the artillery, if I was stubborn with Britain and said "no, you are imperialists, how can I buy from you," how would I be able to wage my battle? It extended its hand to me. Isn't the United States extending its hand to me today? I will extend both my hands to it. If Israel extends one hand to me, I will extend both hands.

Yesterday I met the Israeli ambassador, and today I will meet with Sol Linowitz, who had arrived from Israel. You know our last position, and it was made public. I do not like for us to waste our time, and you must tell the people not to waste their time looking for secret agreements and things done in secret. Let us not waste our time in such things. This is not our method, and we do not need such methods. We place everything before the people.

The question of the settlements, the Jerusalem law, the transfer of the Israeli prime minister's office to East Jerusalem have created an unsuitable atmosphere. I told them that I am sorry, I cannot sit down with you and talk about Palestinian autonomy in such an atmosphere, because this is not the way to prepare the atmosphere [word spoken in English] for the negotiations. No. These are mines. These are mines, especially since our views are known--that is, that we are against the settlements; we are against any change that has taken place in East Jerusalem and that East Jerusalem is part of the West Bank and an Arab territory with Arab sovereignty.

This is our declared position. I have not denied it either in the Knesset or at Camp David. This is our position until today, and I repeat it in front of you. We have our views and Israel has its views on the issue of settlements, the issue of Jerusalem, and the transfer of offices. But when you [Israel] unilaterally try to impose something on me, I say "sorry." And for this reason I cannot sit down with you at present until you think this matter over, and I ask that we convene a tripartite summit conference among the three of us who sat down and solved and accomplished a splendid thing. What has been accomplished in the Arab-Israeli conflict issue in the past two years, from 1977 to the end of 1979, cannot be imagined by a human brain. Let us continue, but not under such pressure. This is Egypt's position. I called for a tripartite summit to decide how things should proceed and to draw up the basic features of the Palestinian autonomy.

With regard to the relations between us and Israel, I am not ready to do as our brothers have and get emotional about it. There is a treaty between me and Israel under which I have commitments and Israel has commitments. We must fulfil our commitments in full. I will not hesitate in this for a moment. We respect what we say and sign, and we say it openly and not secretly. All that we agreed upon in the treaty will be implemented with absolute sincerity.

We have differences with regard to autonomy. Each of us should give his opinion when we sit down for talks and reach agreement and end the problem. We must not mix things up, and become emotional and say: Alright, you did this in the autonomy issue, we will not carry out our commitments. We must act wisely in everything. We must act like people this world can understand, and not like emotional people who put their heads in the sand and imagine that the world cannot see them as they cannot see.

I have tried to be as brief as possible. Regarding the Soviet Union, in reply to the remaining part of the question, I say that ambassadorial relations exist between us and the Soviet Union, but there is coolness in the relations. By God, if the Soviet Union extends its hand in pure friendship, I will extend both of my hands, not just one. It will extend one hand; I will extend both hands. If the Soviet Union and Moscow Radio insist on surrender and on saying things about me and about Egypt and its line and about what happened, about socialism, and say things from right and left, north and south--the use of such method is really regrettable. But when it extends its hand in honorable friendship, I will extend both of my hands in the same friendship.

This is clear and I say it openly before the people and the world. Until today, no. It wants to assume a position for itself. No. I have no position of excellence, or is there a person with a feather on his head in Egypt? No one has a feather on his head except the Egyptian people, because Egypt is their country. Nobody else here in Egypt has a feather on his head.

This leaves number 10 which I consider to be a conclusion rather than a question. It concludes our discussion before I open the dialogue. The question: If you agree with me, Mr President, you are called upon, especially after the increasing accumulation of things following your correction of the course of the revolution on 15 May, to announce that the revolution continues for the sake of socialism guided by the law and legitimacy without the least conflict or contradiction; I am certain that around you there are able men capable of inviting other able men like them to be with you, back up your struggle assets, and be inspired by your revolutionary depth.

I consider this to be the conclusion of our discussion because I agree with it 100 percent. We began our discussion probably on Saturday. On Sunday I had the session about the beginning of the prices revolution. I consider this as a summation of everything we have said, because this is the truth, really.

It is a socialism guided by the law and by legality, meaning security and safety for every citizen. Any wrongdoing, however, must be punished under the law not through detention camps or [special] measures. No, not at all, because, as I say, we have matured and it is a shame to go back to the childhood and adolescence of the Arabs around us or anyone else. Able men, do you have any idea about the number of advisers President Carter has? Our presidential system is fashioned after theirs. Ours is a presidential system. Have you any idea about the number of President Carter's advisers? No. More than 6,000 from all specialities in the country.

As he cut you off, Ghayth also wanted to cut me off with this question. Today, now that we have begun this stage I am convening a party congress. We have embarked on a process to refine our system. The state of institutions has been established and so have democracy, security and safety, whether some of those with twisted minds admit it or not. It does not matter to us what they think. Today, we want to improve. In fact I am meeting with you and I want to tell you that I need 100 experts from the universities to be advisers to me. Ghayth cut me off.

Today we want to improve. I want [advisers] from all fields of specialization. I wish the number would even exceed 100, so that committees would be formed and would be remote from the tension [last word in English] of daily implementation of the ministries and the employees. They would sit quietly in the background away from the pressure of daily work or daily problems and they would advise on agriculture, industry, food security, education, the country's priorities and the direction of scientific research, in all branches. I say that I need 100, but if I find more I will be happy because there will be committees and official advisers to the president of the republic. This does not mean they will leave their own jobs. This will be in addition to their jobs. There will be committees.

We have the specialized councils. They are performing excellent work. However, I want the work of the specialized councils and that of the presidential advisers to move from the sphere of planning on paper to the sphere of actual implementation. If someone has certain ideas and proves he can implement them, we will tell him: Leave your position and come implement these ideas.

As I have told you, in the U.S. presidential system there are 6,000 presidential advisers. Under the U.S. Constitution, the most dangerous dictator in the world of today and tomorrow is the U.S. President. However, there is democracy in the United States. How? He has 6,000 advisers and he cannot make a decision before they advise him. They do not advise him and then he hides this fact and says that he has made such a decision alone, like the Arabs around us.

No, he says: So and so has an opinion regarding a certain problem. He then discusses this problem with this adviser. In commerce, industry, in the Congress, in the Senate, in the states--the 6,000 experts contribute to the outcome. Afterward, the U.S. President has the power to make decision. If he has no advisers, he will be the most dangerous dictator in the world, because through one word from him, he can begin the atomic war tomorrow.

You remember that in Vietnam the U.S. casualties reached 50,000 dead and there were 700,000 U.S. soldiers in Vietnam. However, because Johnson wanted the war to continue, no force on earth was able to prevent him, because he had the power. They continued to sustain casualties, but he could not continue the war because the public opinion rose against him. It did not carry out a coup against him. No, these were mature people. They told him: You are unfit. He refused to run for the presidency. Nixon, who came after him, solved the problem once and for all.

In the past there was talk about something called collective leadership. This happened when Brezhnev, Podgorny and Kosygin wanted to usurp power from Khrushchev. They came up with something called collective leadership. It became a fashion which was copied by their admirers and disciples. Here in Egypt they called for collective leadership. Collective leadership is a vague term which is demanded by someone who has the power in his hands. Brezhnev has the power. He wanted collective leadership in order to take power from Khrushchev, who represented individual leadership. Alright, what did he do? Brezhnev is now a head of state, a party secretary and a prime minister. He cancelled collective leadership.

God Almighty, who had created us, had made basic laws for the progress of life. The prophet [Muhammad], may God's blessing and peace be with him, said: If two of you go on a trip, make one of you a leader. One should become a leader, so he can make a decision at the appropriate moment. He will be responsible for the march. They are only two, but still one of them must have the power to make decisions. Collective leadership is nonsense, and they all go back on it.

I hope that in the coming stage and the party congress next month, God willing, you will help me improve and consolidate our system and its pillars. There will be advisers for the president. I estimate them to be 100 and even more. They will be advisers in various spheres and fields. Their work will be public, that is, it will be published and discussed with the people. Anyone who has an idea, let him air it. Afterward, we will judge if it is good or not. We can thus improve on our system and consolidate it on firm bases forever, God willing.

Report on 2 Sep Address to Professors

NC022044 [Editorial Report] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1240 GMT on 2 September broadcast a 3-hour recorded speech by President Anwar as-Sadat to Alexandria University professors in Alexandria. President Anwar as-Sadat's address today was made within the context of responding to questions put to him by Alexandria University Dean Dr Ghayth on domestic and foreign issues.

Devoting most of his address to domestic economic issues, President as-Sadat attributed the present difficulties in the economic sphere to the population explosion, economic opportunism, and the low standard of living. President as-Sadat then rebutted charges that there is a plan to liquidate the public sector by citing the increase in egg production by the public sector to meet the public demand without increasing price.

Anwar as-Sadat went on to say that the public sector, not the private sector, should lead the Egyptian economy. As-Sadat then added that Egyptian socialism is being implemented within the law so that the economic burdens will be equally divided among all Egyptians.

President as-Sadat then turned to review the political events of the 1970's, mentioning his struggle with various "power centers" that sought his removal. He also discussed his past difficulties with the Soviet Union as well as his role in the peace agreement initialled with Israel.

In the latter part of his speech President as-Sadat turned to the issue of political opposition in Egypt and his own role in the National Democratic Party. Before discussing the present political system in Egypt, President as-Sadat gave an historical overview of the political situation in Egypt, beginning with Muhammad 'Ali in the early eighteenth century, and state that one must not forget history, especially with regard to discussing the political events of the last 10 years.

Responding to Dr Ghayth's question about whether a more progressive opposition can be allowed or if other parties can be allowed to try their ideas, President as-Sadat said: "Some members of the lawyers union and the press syndicate, including two members of the People's Assembly, got together and wrote a petition saying that there was no democracy, security or safety in Egypt. Well, it is a basic stipulation in the constitution of each state, be it capitalist or communist or otherwise, that anyone who plots against the regime will be tried and punished. The only exception is Egypt. This stipulation exists but some say that they were merely practicing their right for democracy and free opinion. What is important is that about 50 persons wrote this petition. When Dr Ghayth raises such a question, a doubt might arise about the existence of democracy. No, this is baseless."

As-Sadat then added that he had debated the question of democracy and dictatorship in the past and had chosen the path of democracy.

On the issue of the desirability of a multiparty system, President as-Sadat remarked: "The left has been following a line of automatic opportunism since Sidqi Pasha and An-Nahas Pasha to this day. I hope our leftist brothers will not be upset when they hear this from me because this is the truth. When the left looks at what the Soviet Union says as something axiomatic at a time when we are in continuous battle with the Soviet Union--I have explained the dimensions of this battle to the people, hiding nothing at all--when the left toes the line of the Soviet Union, then this left is an agent all the way."

"After I enacted the parties law, various parties were formed. The progressive unionist party was formed and published a paper called AL-AHALI. I wish you would read this paper because when you do you will not allow any of these people to enter your hall, the hall of Alexandria Staff Club. It is a shame for one to follow the line of a paper that attacks his own country."

President Anwar as-Sadat then noted that he desired an opposition that would point out mistakes, but not one whose main function was to slander and insult. Commenting on the ideology of the opposition, President as-Sadat said: "What are the ideologies which they [the opposition] advocate here? They claim that all that has happened in the past 10 years was undemocratic. They claim that neither the October war nor the expulsion of the Soviets was democratic and that these deeds have turned us into enemies of the Russians and have resulted in the severance of our relations with the Arab nation. This is an opposition for the sake of opposition only, but none of them thinks about Egypt's interests and goals. Each of them thinks about his own interests."

"Does any one of us here or of the rank-and-file disagree that the digging of a tunnel under the canal is a very important national issue? The opposition came out questioning the need for such a tunnel and that so and so has stolen from the funds allocated for this tunnel. Is this what opposition is about? The minister concerned was compelled to answer the [assembly] member.

The minister believed him to be the target of a forthcoming attack. The minister put the member in his right place. The member said that the tunnel was unnecessary. The minister answered that it was a shame to say such a thing. Any ordinary person would have said: We must dig the tunnel which will take me to Sinai without a bridge and without having to open and close the canal even if we were to spend all our life and our wealth on doing so. The canal would continue to operate and bring in revenue. Were it not for the canal and the petroleum revenues the Arabs would have been able to dominate Egypt, humiliate and subdue it."

"What is important though is that the member wanted to defame the minister. The minister said: Do you doubt me? My shoes are cleaner than your hair. The minister is excused in his answer.

"But have we reached this state of affairs? Indeed, the boots of the minister are cleaner than such persons but why do we have to resort to this? What is most serious in our life is that there is a tendency to attack and defame everything for any reason. I have, O Ghayth, given an opportunity for the formation of one or more opposition parties. According to the existing laws, anybody can apply now and in the future to form a new party. However, after my experience, I tell you and the people will hear me: I do not object to any number of parties at all. Anyone who meets the conditions of the parties law may come and apply to form a party. I have only one condition: Let everyone who wants to form a party or who is nominated by the chief editor of a newspaper announce his name to the people 30 days in advance so that anyone who has an objection may state it. Why this condition? It is because all sanctities, ethics and principles have been violated in the name of the people. Democracy is being exploited for mean, intrinsic, selfish interests."

President as-Sadat further stated: "I say 'yes' to opposition, 'yes' to objective opposition, and 'yes' to adherence and commitment to reality. I will even have this opposition participate with me in every step in national operations, before the entire people. Why don't I talk to the opposition nowadays? They publish a paper called ASH-SHA'B. Read it and then tell me if this is the method we can accept for our democratic practice; then we will think about it; but, no, I am sorry, not at all. They follow the same method of defamation, casting doubt, ill manners and distortion and twisting of facts. This is a shame."

Following his comments on the role of the opposition in Egypt's political system, President Anwar as-Sadat discussed his role in Egyptian politics. "It was my dream in 1956 to become the head of the family only and not involve myself in political action. I realized this dream when I asked Mamduh Salim to form the government and become the party's leader. He worked hard but there was a terrible renegade under various forms. Mandum made mistakes and the party also made mistakes; each of us errs. We have embarked on our experiment after a period of convalescence following a long totalitarian system. We wanted to feel our path. There were mistakes. The old methods of casting doubts, destruction, meanness and shamelessness were resorted to. Particularly by the AL-AHALI newspaper, the organ of the [unionist progressive national] grouping. This was typical of what was published in the opposition press in Egypt. Read them in order to feel disgusted and say: There is no need for parties or for politics. This is disgusting and filthy indeed."

"This was a very serious renegade which made me enter [into politics] again. It was indeed a luxury for me when I acted as the head of the family watching the political action. Nobody can mislead the country while I am present. I will tell you what the Muslim Brotherhood--the Islamic groups--did last year when I was in Al-Minya and Asyut. I will also tell you their story this year because they exist among you in the university. When they rose, I told them: No, I am sorry. Why? I am not an elected ruler and party official. No, no, no. I am the head of the Egyptian family. I was involved with the establishment of the Muslim Brotherhood and with the building of its structure and of its secret apparatus. "All of them, including At-Tilmithali and others, know what their position was and what mine was when I was a young man working with Shaykh al-Banna. This is why I told them in Al-Minyah and Asyut: Know your limits. I will also tell them this year through your session: I will never permit the advocating of even the minor excesses which occurred last year. You are welcome to worship your God. I said: I am a Muslim leader of an Islamic state. Worship your God, yes. But never obstruct the studies or contact a male or a female student to impose your will. If you do so, you will be immediately thrown out."

President Anwar as-Sadat concluded his speech by saying that he would deal with issues concerning Egyptian-Israeli and Egyptian-Arab relation tomorrow.

AS-SADAT BANS SLAUGHTERING OF LIVESTOCK FOR 1 MONTH

NC011136 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1043 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Alexandria, 1 Sep (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has announced the suspension of livestock slaughtering in the slaughterhouses and elsewhere for 1 month effective today.

The president said that he has asked the government to prepare a complete plan for dealing with the rise in prices, to be debated by the cabinet and then submitted to the people.

The president added that Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fuad Muhyi ad-Din has summoned the governors and is meeting with them now. The aim is that every governorate will undertake its own food security projects. The president said that the government and the state must submit a clear plan, but 90 percent of the implementation depends on the people "after God."

In an address to the nation before noon today, the president said that the solution is that the people as a whole should supervise these projects. We have already begun applying this method, he said, but it takes time.

The president said that during the period of slaughtering suspension every governorate will immediately set up its own food security company. When the plan is approved by the cabinet, he said, it will go to the people, complete and specific, and during this month the popular establishmemts will be set up to shoulder this responsibility.

The president pointed out that he did not adopt this decision because of an urgent need or serious shortage in the stock. He added that the meat necessary for the big feast is fully available in the stores.

The president said: I took this decision because it 90 percent a political decision and is meant to say to certain people "stop", the people must get what they need at suitable prices.

He added: I have laid down two points for the governments work for the next phase. As I explained before the cabinet was formed, the first point is that they should tell all the facts to the people. The second point is that the aid should reach those who deserve it, not the hotels or the pockets of the merchants.

The president continued: The "current" criminal hike [of prices]--must stop immediately. He said that should it become necessary to issue any decisions then we will ask for a special session of the People's Assembly, or I will issue the decisions in accordance with the law.

Concluding his statement, the president said: I hope that the people will not rush to stock up on chickens and eggs, but maintain normal consumption. One month, he said, is not a long period and we will not die, but we will tackle problems. May God grant you and your government success. I hope God will give our people what he promised Ibrahim when he said: "God make this land secure." God make Egypt secure and reassured. This is my prayer. Peace be with you.

MINISTER GHALI RECEIVES JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S ENVOY

JN031414 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA)--Today Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, received (Yoshi Hiro Makayana), special adviser to the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, who is currently visiting Cairo. During the meeting, which was attended by Toshio Yamazaki, Japan's ambassador in Cairo, the latest developments in the Middle East situation were reviewed.

IRAQI SPOKESMAN ON BORDER CLASHES WITH IRAN 'LAST WEEK'

JN031640 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Sep (INA)--An official spokesman for the Interior Ministry announced today that Iraqi border forces last week repulsed 14 attacks by the forces of the Persian regime against Iraqi positions in northeastern and southeastern Iraq.

The spokesman said that heavy and medium artillery and mortars were used in these attacks and in our response. He said Iraqi forces and positions suffered no losses in lives or material damage but inflicted heavy losses in lives and materiel on the positions of the Persian regime's forces.

The spokesman asserted that the Iraqi forces' morale is very high and that they are ready to repulse any aggression by the forces of the racist Persian regime on the Iraqi border. The spokesman said that at 1700 on 23 August the forces of the racist Persian regime opened fire with their medium artillery on our forces in the region of (Jawarklaw) and on our special units on the slopes of Jabal (Bamu).

The Iraqi forces responded by concentrating effective fire on the camps of the Persian forces, killing or wounding scores of men.

The spokesman added that at 0930 on 24 August the forces of the Persian regime opened medium artillery fire on the border posts of Musa al-Kazim, Uhud and 'Abd ar-Rahman ad-Dakhil and on the positions of our special units on the slopes of Jabal (Bamu). Our forces returned the fire, immediately silencing the Iranian fire. Fifteen minutes later, those forces resumed firing on our positions in the region of (Jawarklaw). Our forces returned the fire and hit the enemy's forward fire support position.

The spokesman said that at 1730 on 25 August several Persian soldiers were spotted with their radio equipment in the forward fire support position. Our forces in the region of (Jawarklaw) opened tank fire on the enemy position, scoring direct hits. At 1745 on the same day, the racist Persian forces opened medium artillery fire on our Badr al-Kubra position in the same region. At 1845 they resumed firing their mortars and medium artillery on the 'Abd ar-Rahman ad-Dakhil position. The firing stopped 15 minutes later. Our forces then shelled enemy positions in (Telako), Hawan and (Marsada) and a military camp of the racist regime's forces. As a result of this shelling, enemy forces suffered heavy losses in lives and materiel.

The spokesman added that at 0945 on 26 August the Persian forces opened medium artillery fire on our military positions in the region of (Jawarklaw) and the border posts of Badr al-Kubra and 'Abd ar-Rahman ad-Dakhil. The Iraqi artillery returned the fire. The exchange continued for 35 minutes. At 0950 on the same day our forces opened fire on the positions of the agent Persian regime in Hawan, (Tappeh Rash), (Gera Nu) and (Tappeh Darvish) and also two enemy artillery and mortar emplacements. Our forces inflicted heavy losses.

Further Details

JN031918 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Sep (INA)--The official spokesman said that at 1400 on 26 August the forces of the Persian regime opened medium artillery fire on our troops and artillery.

At 1645 enemy forces resumed firing on our military positions in the region of (Jawarklaw). Our artillery returned the fire. The exchange of fire stopped 15 minutes later.

The spokesman added that at 0520 on 28 August the forces of the racist regime opened heavy artillery and tank fire on the (Fawartu) junction and the border post of Hadhifah. Our forces returned the fire. At 0800 on the same day the forces of the Iranian regime shelled our border posts of Al-Husayn al-Qadim, Al-Miqdad, Qutaybah al-Jadid and Al-Ahnaf al-Jadid with heavy weapons and mortars. Our forces returned the fire. The exchange of fire continued for 90 minutes. At 1030 enemy forces resumed their shelling with heavy artillery and mortars. This time the fire was directed at an area between the villages of Qamishlan and Babir. Our forces returned the fire. The enemy forces also opened fire on the positions of our special units in the region of (Jawarklaw). Our artillery returned the fire and succeeded in silencing a hostile gun emplacement. Our artillery also shelled enemy positions in (Gera Nu), (Knu Khalamihan) and (Jakrun).

The spokesman said that 1800 on 28 August the Persian forces opened heavy artillery and tank fire from the Persian post of (Shakura) on our border post of Yathrib. Our forces responded by concentrating their fire on the enemy post. Later, Persian soldiers were seen retreating. Our forces also attacked them from (Rabiat Fayruzkhan). The spokesman added that at 0530 on 29 August, the Persian forces opened fire on our forward fire support positions in Yathrib and As-Sadiq. At 0700 the enemy forces also shelled the border post of Al-Ahnaf with heavy artillery and mortars. Our artillery returned the fire. The shelling continued for 3 hours.

The Interior Ministry's official spokesman said that at 1300 on the same day the forces of the Persians heading toward the border post of Qutaybah. Our forces engaged them and forced them to flee. Several of the enemy were wounded.

The spokesman said that at 2000 on 28 August, a Persian warplane violated our air space over the Basra border. At the same time, five Persian troop carriers approached the position facing (Rabiah) number one. Our forces spotted them and opened fire. The enemy became confused and fled in different directions after suffering heavy losses in lives and material.

Concluding his statement, the spokesman asserted that our forces suffered no losses in lives or damage of equipment. He said our forces' morale is very high and that they are ready to repulse any aggression on our border by the agent and reactionary Persian regime.

BAGHDAD RADIO ASSOCIATES SYRIAN, EGYPTIAN, ROMANIAN MOVES

JN031955 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Butrus Ghali, minister of state for Foreign Affairs in the As-Sadat regime, visited the Romanian capital, Bucharest, a short time ago and held talks with officials there on the situation in the Arab region and the possibility of Romania contributing to preparing a concept or proposals for removing the Camp David accords from their present stalemate.

Observers say that the Romanian proposals or viewpoints are bent on making concessions which would provide the opportunity for other sides to join the Camp David accords. Indeed, the nonparticipation of other Arab quarters, for many reasons, in the Camp David accords constitutes the gravest threat to these accords.

One reason for the nonparticipation of other Arab sides in these accords is that the Baghdad summit conference defined methods for confronting the Camp David accords, thus preventing As-Sadat's other partners in the disengagement agreements and Geneva conference from joining the treasonous procession.

Following Butrus Ghali's visit to Bucharest, Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, arrived in Damascus and conveyed a message from Nicolae Ceausescu to Hafiz al-Asad, head of the Syrian regime.

Although its contents were not revealed, the timing of this message coincided with the announcement on the new Romanian efforts. Thus, this clarifies the dimensions of the Syrian regime's intentions on the Camp David accords, As-Sadat, the situation in the Arab region and the so-called Middle East crisis.

On Monday, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs in the Syrian regime, arrived in Bucharest to convey the Damascus rulers' views on the Romanian proposals and their concern and serious desire to make these proposals succeed, as reflected in the fact that these views were conveyed by the deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister himself.

It is known that Hafiz al-Asad and As-Sadat continued to follow in the same steps ever since the latter's 101-km negotiations. Indeed, Al-Asad's and As-Sadat's joint efforts were strengthened during the Geneva conference when the representatives of their respective regimes met with the Zionist enemy's representatives.

Iraq is aware that because of the rule of a bloody and sectarian regime in Syria and Hafiz al-Asad's capitulatory and conciliatory inclinations, Syria is the weakest link in the chain of Arab will. Accordingly, Iraq proceeded to place obstacles in the path of the rulers in Syria and to refute these rulers' weak justifications for every capitulatory step they take. Thus, Iraq announced that it would use all its potential to defend the Arab nation's steadfastness and confront the Camp David accords. During the Baghdad summit, the Arabs responded to the pan-Arab Iraqi initiative.

However, Hafiz al-Asad remained captive to the spirit of capitulation and treason and accordingly continued to seek opportunities that would lead him to his final goal: eradicating Syria's heroic history and branding its lofty Arab face with the stigma of disgrace. Thus, the Syrian regime's contacts were activated with any side that might help find an acceptable way out on the Arab and internal levels in order to return Syria to the policy of settlement with the enemy. Thus, the last steps taken were within this framework.

There is no doubt that the Syrian regime will adopt political and military steps to fake the role of a zealot and consequently appear to have been placed in an embarrassing position and thus be able to proceed toward achieving steps that have already been agreed on.

BAGHDAD STATION REPORTS ON MAHABAD CLASHES

JN311400 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Fiery battles continue to rage between armed Kurds and the racist Persian forces in Mahabad and nearby areas in Kordestan.

Latest reports from the battlefields say that the Persian forces shelled the town in an attempt to occupy it. The armed Kurds, however, checked the Persian attack and aborted their attempts to occupy the town.

Commenting on the course of the fighting, the deputy governor of West Azerbayjan Province said that the Persian forces and Khomeyni guards have failed to gain control of the town due to the heroic resistance of the armed Kurds.

BAGHDAD REPORTS ON ARABISTAN YOUTH OPERATIONS

JN031304 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Arabistan--Arabistan revolutionaries have carried out a series of daring operations against the personnel and installations of the racist Persian regime in Iran. On 23 August, a group of Arab revolutionaries planted time bombs in an agricultural machine in the Bayt Sa'dun area and under the (Dorkhoven) bridge in Ahvaz. The machine and bridge were totally destroyed.

On 25 August, a group of Arabistan youth planted a time bomb in a car company building in (Hoveyzeh-at-Tinah). A large part of the building was destroyed in the explosion and several cars were damaged. The group also launched an attack with machineguns and RPG-7's on a racist guard camp in the (Al-Jarrayah) area. They killed two racists and wounded three others. The same group clashed with a racist guards patrol on the (Al-'Udhaym) River, destroying the patrol boat.

On 26 August, a group of Arab revolutionaries launched a fierce attack against three houses in the Ahfaz area belonging to some treasonous agents who are in collusion with the racist Khomeyni guards. The group used RPG-7s and handgrenades. Agents Wahid Qasim Sa'd, Radyu Mutaylij and Salih Radyu were killed.

On 27 and 28 August, a group of Arabistan youth planted two bombs in the (Ar-Rufa'yyi') power station and under the (As-Sabilah) bridge in the (Basaytin) area, which links (Al-Khafajiyah) with (Busaytin). The explosions destroyed the power generators, cut off the power supply for 2 days and damaged a large part of the bridge, disrupting traffic.

KURDISTAN RADIO: U.S., EGYPTIAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN GULF, IRAQ

JN250734 [Clandestine] Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Dear listeners; sons of our great Arab and Kurdish peoples; sons of minorities; members of the national and progressive forces: reports indicate that U.S. imperialism has dispatched 12,000 American soldiers to the Gulf area to strike at the Iranian people's revolution and at the other peoples in the area.

U.S. imperialism is also reinforcing its aggressive troops in the Somali and Indian Ocean bases to prepare its conspiratorial-reactionary axis in collaboration with Israel, As-Sadat's regime, the Iraqi and Saudi regimes, the reactionary Gulf emirates, Sultan Qabus of Oman, Pakistan, Turkey, reactionary forces and the fifth column which overtly serves imperialism in every state in the area.

Other reports point out that the Iraqi regime has (?set up) a direct alliance with Saudi Arabia, Jordan and As-Sadat's regime. Saddam at-Takriti's recent visit to Saudi Arabia has resulted in the drumming up of the Iraqi-Saudi-Jordanian reactionary axis, which is affiliated with world imperialism, led by the United States.

Two days after Saddam at-Takriti's visit to Saudi Arabia, Pakistan's dictator Ziaul Haq visited Saudi Arabia in an attempt to consummate a reactionary Iraqi-Saudi-Pakistani axis and to achieve better coordination among themselves in order to strike at the Iranian people's revolution, Afghanistan and the national liberation movements in the area.

Iraq, under Saddam at-Takriti's regime, has been rendered an open base for world imperialism. The Iraqi regime is overtly launching campaigns against the Iranian people's revolution led by Imam Khomeyni. The fascist regime in Baghdad is supporting reactionary agents such as Shahpur Bakhtiar, Oveysi, (Sardar al-Jaf), Shaykh Jalal al-Hoseyni, (Kumlah), ('Ali), the so-called liberation army and (An-Naqshabandi), in addition to scores of agent groups and gangs both in Iraq and Iran.

The Iraqi regime is providing these agents with funds and arms to strike at the Iranian people's revolution and at its national and progressive forces. The Iraqi regime is using these hired agents and gangs to confront the Iraqi national movement, particularly the Kurdish liberation movement in Kordestan.

At the time when Saddam Husayn is visiting the provinces of As-Sulaymaniyah and Diyala and at the time when he claims that the Kurdish people constitute part of Iraq and that the Iraqi people constitute part of the Kurdish people, Saddam Husayn is utilizing all his powers and resources to support the hired, reactionary and tribal Kurdish elements and gangs, whose interests are directly linked with world imperialism, reaction and zionism, to strike at the Kurdish liberation movement and the (?Iraqi) national movement.

Recent reports indicate that tens of thousands of Egyptian soldiers have been sent to Iraq. These forces reportedly number about 53,000 soldiers in support of the [word indistinct] regime against the Iranian people's revolutionary under Imam Khomeyni.

Saddam Husayn is the enemy of Kurdish unity and is directly responsible for shedding the blood of hundreds of innocent Kurdish sons in Iran and the blood of other Iranian peoples. So far, hundreds--nay thousands--of children, women and men in Kordestan have been martyred as a result of mine explosions and acts of sabotage carried out by Iraqi agents.

All the Kurdish liberation forces should understand that the Iraqi regime's plots are aimed against the Kurdish liberation movement. The main objectives of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime are to strike at, strangle, obliterate and wipe out the Kurdish liberation movement in Iraq, Iran and elsewhere.

The Iraqi regime's plots also seek to disrupt the ranks of the Kurdish parties to weaken them. The Kurdish forces and parties must be vigilant and must shoulder the responsibility of strengthening the unity of ranks against world imperialism, which is always exploiting the area's resources and oil. The unity and solidarity of all the progressive and national forces in the area's states are the best guarantees for victory against the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plots.

Death and shame to the Iraqi fascist regime and its agents and death and shame to world imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Long live the solidarity and alliance of the area's peoples and their progressive forces for democracy, social progress, peace and socialism.

CABINET DISCUSSES CALL FOR LIBYAN-SYRIAN UNITY

JN031356 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Damascus--The cabinet convened this morning under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm. At the outset of the meeting, the prime minister gave a detailed explanation of the results of his and his accompanying delegation's visit to fraternal Libya, where they participated in the celebrations marking the anniversary of the 1 September revolution.

He referred specifically to his meeting with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the officials in Tripoli and to the call for unity declared by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi through his pan-Arab call upon the revolutionary and popular committees in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to achieve unity between Syria and Libya. This call was made in the important speech delivered by leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi during the celebrations on the Libyan revolution anniversary.

Al-Kasm affirmed that the pan-Arab goal manifested in leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's call and President Hafiz al-Asad's cable on the establishment of unity between the two fraternal states has had a wide popular impact, which was clearly sensed by the delegation during its stay in Libya.

Indeed, he added, this reflects the Arab masses' will, since these masses view Syrian-Libyan unity as a fulfillment of their pan-Arab aspirations on the path of unionist action, particularly as our two struggling states adopt one Arab stand, which is completely committed to the Arab nation's goals, to confronting the U.S. and Israeli plots and all capitulatory schemes and to strengthening the political, economic and military foundations of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation in the Arab homeland.

The cabinet affirmed that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's call and President Hafiz al-Asad's cable in response to this call for unionist action reflect the decision of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's seventh regional congress and the Arab masses' aspirations.

The cabinet also stressed the need to follow up on the implementation of this pan-Arab plan to achieve unity, which would bolster and strengthen the Arab masses' struggle and the revolutionary and unionist march toward achieving their pan-Arab goals.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES AUSTRIAN ARMY COMMANDER

JN040643 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Damascus--Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and minister of defense, received General (Isbanieschel), commander in chief of the Austrian Army, this evening. He was accompanied by Maj Gen 'Adnan Tayyarah, chief of the Syrian side to the joint armistice commission.

The commander in chief of the Austrian Army arrived in Damascus earlier this week to inspect the Austrian contingent operating within the UN peacekeeping force on the Golan Heights.

BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL RECEIVES ERITREAN DELEGATION

JN011510 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Damascus--Comrade Muhammad Haydar, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's National Command and head of the foreign relations office, received this morning a delegation of the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front [EPLF] under Brother al-Amin Muhammad Sa'id, Political Bureau member and officer in charge of foreign relations.

Brother al-Amin was accompanied by Comrade Muhammad Sa'id Bary, Political Bureau member; and Muhammad 'Ali (As 'Ariyyah), head of the front's office in Beirut.

During the meeting, discussion centered on the latest developments in the Eritrean region and the serious efforts being exerted to achieve the unity of the Eritrean revolutionary groups in order to reach their central goal.

Brother al-Amin expressed the Eritrean people's gratitude for the stands of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its revolution in Syria, under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, in encouraging and supporting the Eritrean revolution's efforts to achieve its national goals.

AL-KHALIJ: AL-ASAD 'PAVING WAY' FOR USSR TREATY

GF261221 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 25 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Beirut--Informed political sources in Beirut said yesterday that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has praised the Soviet Union's stand toward Syria, and especially its stand toward the Palestinian revolution.

The sources said that Al-Asad used special terms when he referred to the Soviet Union as the "closest Arab state to Syria," praising the USSR's political, military and economic support for his country.

AL-KHALIJ has learned that Al-Asad voiced his opinion when he received a Palestinian delegation during the past 2 days when Israeli forces were attacking fedayeen positions with U.S. aircraft and weapons. Members of the Palestinian delegation said that Al-Asad was paving the way for a treaty of friendship between Damascus and Moscow.

LIBYA

ADDITION TO AL-QADHDHAFI REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

The following additional passage should be inserted into the excerpts of the Al-Qadhdhafi speech published under the headline "Al-Qadhdhafi Revolution Anniversary Speech" on pages I 1-4 of the 2 September DAILY REPORT:

Page I 3, insert the following material between the fourth and fifth paragraphs:

There exists nowadays a problem with Malta over the continental shelf--the one between us and Malta; oil prospecting in the Mediterranean between Libya and Malta. We would like to say that Malta is a small island, and Libya is a state with a 2,000 km-long coast. The distance between ourselves and Malta cannot be divided equally, nor can it be divided in a ratio of 1:2. Malta is a small island and Libya is a large country, as far as area is concerned. Malta also regards itself a state. The international conference on the law of the sea has not yet settled this problem; it will do that in the future.

Anyway, this issue, for the sake of the continuation of friendship with the Maltese people and so as to avoid any unnecessary problem with a small people and a friend in need, such as Malta, (I say) [word indistinct] the continuation of all moral and material support which Libya has given to Malta--(a factor which has resulted) in Malta becoming a republic and neutral and getting rid of the NATO bases.

The people's congresses must discuss this issue at their next sessions and decide--should they want to do so--to refer it to the International Court of Justice. We and Tunisia are sister countries; we had a dispute over the continental shelf and we referred it to the International Court of Justice. Regrettably, that was the first time two Arab countries had gone to the International Court of Justice. But, by God, taking it to the International Court of Justice (could) create an unnecessary problem. [Word indistinct] international arbitration in the end. (We agree) to international arbitration. It is my opinion that the people's congresses should treat this seriously.

On the question of Egypt, here As-Sadat [words indistinct] insulted Egypt, its history, the Arab nation, Islam, the Third World and whole of mankind because he knelt before Zionism, the enemy of peoples, and because he recognized a true enemy of the Arab nation. This is a disgrace and will remain so for ever. As-Sadat will live and die in the end in shame and will be consigned to the dustbin of history. But Egypt is not Anwar as-Sadat. Egypt is Arab and her people, land and destiny are Arab. In the end As-Sadat will not be able, no matter how much he cooperates with Carter, to extricate Egypt from the region which extends from the gulf to the Atlantic. It will remain part of the greater Arab homeland extending from the gulf to the Atlantic.

In spite of the trials so far endured by the Egyptian people [words indistinct] they must save themselves. [words indistinct] Where are the officiers of the Egyptian Army? Where are the students of Egypt? Where are the workers and fallahin? A serious onslaught is being launched against them. Feudalism is on the march again. Exploitation is on the march again. Foreign capitalism is also on the march. U.S. aircraft and [word indistinct] are in Egyptian territory. But I would like to say that in spite of the fact that Libya possesses conventional--not atomic--weapons, and I am saying this so that no other interpretation may be put on it, yes possesses such weapons and manpower as to be capable of destroying the whole of Egypt.

But may God protect it from destruction. I want to say to As-Sadat and the world that Libyan military power is capable of destroying Egypt, but may God protect Egypt, the land of 'Abd an-Nasir, from destruction. We can not (?attempt) to destroy Egypt.

As-Sadat is interested in aggravating hatred between the Egyptian and Libyan and other Arab peoples. He is interested in a growing hatred between the Egyptian and Libyan armies. But we, inspired by our nationalism and history, view matters from the standpoint of higher Arab interests and history. We cannot view the Army of Egypt--the army of 'Abd an-Nasir--as a hostile army. The hostile forces are those of Israel and the United States, the forces of enemies who wish to destroy the Arab nation.

The sea and land between us and Egypt has become like a powder keg, full of minefields, trenches and military fortifications. On the Libyan side there are only simple (?preparations) but no strike forces have been moved to the border. As to the Egyptian side, it turned its full war effort to the Libyan border. The forces which were along the canal and Sinai have been completely redeployed to the Libyan side. Rationally and up to the level of Arab national responsibility, the Libyan side should--through the popular congresses, of course--determine the possibility of excluding for ever the possibility of Libyan-Egyptian military confrontation. We cannot allow the Libyan Army to confront the Egyptian Army. The Libyan people cannot be hostile to the Egyptian people.

JALLUD DISCUSSES IRAN, GREECE, U.S. FRIENDSHIP

LD032054 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Tripoli--Staff Major 'Abd as-Salim Jallud has reaffirmed that the resolutions adopted by the international conference for solidarity with the people of the Jimahiriyah prove that the Jamahiriyah is right and that the defense of the revolution has become the responsibility of all free men of the world.

Major Jallud, who was speaking at a press conference held this evening at the People's Palace in Tripoli, said in reply to a question about relations between the Libyan and Iranian revolutions, that we give the Iranian revolution special importance. We were the first to forecast that there would be a revolution against the shah, at a time when the world believed that the shah would last forever. We did the same with regard to the Ethiopian revolution years before it happened. In reply to a question about the Cypriot problem, Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud said that the Jamahiriyah is anxious to find a peaceful solution to this problem.

In reply to a question by the Washington POST correspondent on Billy Carter's relations with the Jamahiriyah, he said that we build our relations with the American people. Any American extending a hand of friendship to us will find friendship on our part. Many Americans, including prominent doctors and congressmen, have visited us. The American people, under the influence of Zionism and of their own people, have found themselves in a hostile position with regard to the Arab nation. The American administration is under Zionist pressures and this influences American decisions.

With regard to the American bases in Greece and the effect of this on Greek-Arab relations, he reaffirmed that we are against the establishment of foreign bases anywhere in the world. He added that these bases are not in the interest of the Greek people. He said that Greece can build good relations with the Arabs because the Greeks, from the historic point of view, are linked to the Arab nation. The Arabs and the Greeks were the builders of the first civilizations.

MAURITANIA

MAURITANIA SUPPORTS SAUDI CALL FOR JIHAD

AB2917S0 Paris AFP in French 1551 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Nouakchott, 29 Aug (AFP)--Mauritania supports the call made by Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia for jihad for the liberation of the city of Jerusalem. This was contained in a communique published in Nouakchott on Friday at the end of the weekly meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Military Committee of National Salvation.

The Permanent Committee, while expressing the support of the Mauritanian people to this call for jihad by the Saudi Kingdom, invites all Islamic peoples and governments to take up their historic responsibilities in the defense of the integrity of the city of Jerusalem, against the Zionist campaign for the [word indistinct] and the total alienation of the Arab nature of the holy city, the communique adds.

MOROCCO

HASSAN SENDS MESSAGE TO ISLAMIC INFORMATION CONFERENCE

LD031342 Rabat MAP in English 1227 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Rabat, 3 Sep (MAP)--In a message addressed to the first conference on Islamic information which was opened Monday in Jakarta by the Indonesian president, General Suharto, King Hassan II of Morocco invited the participants to grant greater interest to Islamic questions and more particularly to the issue of Al-Quds.

In this message, which was read by Mr Abu Bakr al-Kadiri, member of the Moroccan delegation to the conference, King Hassan wished success to the conference which is being held in delicate circumstances, and at a moment when the whole world is following with great interest the evolution of the Islamic world and the actions undertaken by Moslems to defend their causes, mainly those of Palestine and Al-Quds.

Mr al-Kadiri recalled that King Hassan II, who was entrusted by the Islamic countries' sovereigns and heads of state with chairing the Al-Quds Committee, has made contacts and various steps in favor of the major Moslem cause, underlining that the last meeting in Casablanca of the Al-Quds Committee was fruitful and adopted firm resolutions confirming the Islamic countries' position in the face of the Israeli decision to make of Al-Quds its "eternal capital". The firm position of the Al-Quds Committee, added Mr al-Kadiri, resulted in an almost unanimous rejection by the United Nations Security Council of the Israeli decision.

Mr al-Kadiri added that the international public opinion understands now the Moslem world and the cause of Al-Quds, thanks to the persevering action of the Islamic group and mainly the Al-Quds Committee chaired by King Hassan II. An Islamic information action, further stated Mr al-Kadiri, will reinforce the international public opinion's understanding of the Moslem world's just causes, mainly those of Palestine, Al-Quds, and Afghanistan. This is why, precised Mr al-Kadiri, King Hassan invites the conference to adopt resolutions abreast of the delicate circumstances that the Moslem world is presently going through, and to organize Islamic information in an efficient way in order to counter the tendentious information circulated by many sources, mainly the Zionist press.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI ADDRESSES SESSION OF STUDENTS CONFERENCE

JN201139 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1105 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Sep (SUNA)--Last night President Numayri called on the Sudanese student movement to demonstrate committment to the revolution and its goals, stressing that the revolution will not allow the student movement to become a screen to disguise evil ambitions and hopes.

In a speech he delivered during the final session of the conference of Sudanese students abroad, the president said that those who seek to make us regress to the era of loss, division and fragmentation are misled. The president called on the Sudanese people not to relinquish their unity, particularly since they waged a daring struggle in order to move beyond the times of war and fragmentation.

The student conference issued a statement on its work yesterday, in which it affirmed that the Sudanese students abroad are an organizational extension of the revolutionary movement, a fighting group of the coalition of the people's elements and a battalion of struggle whose duty is to spread enlightment and to edify Sudan's policies and international relations.

NUMAYRI DISCUSSES POLICY ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

JN301628 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Aug (SUNA)--President Numayri has stated that Sudan will continue to work toward alleviating tension in the African Continent and the Horn of Africa and toward containing disputes by maintaining understanding and propagating the spirit of accord among the region's states. He added that Sudan will also continue to work toward confronting problems and solving them peacefully in accordance with the OAU Charter in order to avoid foreign intervention and to provide an appropriate atmosphere for the region's economic and social prosperity.

The president said that in doing so, Sudan proceeds from its interest in safeguarding security, peace and stability in the African Continent and the Horn of Africa. The president stated this today on receiving the credentials of new Somali Ambassador Mohamed [last name indistinct].

NUMAYRI RECEIVES UGANDAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

JN301512 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Aug (SUNA)--President Numayri has reaffirmed that as a basic principle of its foreign policy Sudan does not interfere in other states' affairs. The president said that since its independence, Sudan has firmly adhered to this principle in its relations with others.

The president, who said this (today) on receiving the credentials of new Ugandan Ambassador Francis (Balzif), stressed the need to support the Ugandan people in order to enable them to overcome their difficulties without interference in their affairs.

The president stressed that Sudan's interest in events in Uganda stems from its desire to maintain the relations linking the two countries. He hoped that the Ugandan people would be able to overcome their difficulties through their leaders' wisdom and independent farsightedness.

SUDAN RECEIVES LIBYAN PLEDGE OF AID FOR REFUGEES

JN311548 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Aug (SUNA)--Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, minister of state for foreign affairs, received the Libyan charge d'affaires in Khartoum, who conveyed his government's decision to donate $600,000 in material aid for the refugees in Sudan. The Sudanese minister expressed his gratitude for this generous donation.

TUNISIA

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN TUNIS 3 SEP

LD031954 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] French Foreign Minister Jean-Francois Poncet today arrived in Tunis on an official visit, during which he will preside over the delegation of this country at the session of the joint Tunisian-French commission which meets today and tomorrow in Tunis to discuss relations of cooperation between the two countries and the means of strengthening them.

Joint Cooperation

LD031426 Tunis TAP in English 1356 GMT 3 Sep 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, 3 Sep (TAP)--"We are aware of the problems put to Tunisia by the lack of balance of its exchanges with France, in spite of an improvement witnessed since last year in this sector," stresses Wednesday Mr Jean-Francois Poncet in an interview with the Tunisian daily LE TEMPS.

The French foreign minister--who will begin this afternoon a several-day visit to Tunisia, during which he will chair his country's delegation in the works of the Tunisian-French joint commission--asserts that Tunisia which makes a huge effort of development cannot easily avoid, at least for some years, to have a deficit in its exchanges with its main partners. Furthermore, added Mr Poncet, the French-Tunisian exchanges are more and more increasing in the framework of EEC regulations.

They are not, therefore, dependent on French actions. France is, however, supporting Tunisia's interests at EEC instances, he added.

The French minister furthermore asserted that a reorganization towards a better balance of bilateral exchanges is being studied with Tunisian officials. "We hope," he said, "that these exchanges be made through the promotion of Tunisian exports on the French market. The already launched cooperation between the French foreign trade centre and the Tunisian exports' promotion centre is part of this promotion".

EEC Mideast Position

LD031430 Tunis TAP in English 1402 GMT 3 Sep 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, 3 Sep (TAP)--"Israel initiatives in the occupied territories are against law and against a just and lasting peace (?in the) Middle East. France condemned them," asserted the French foreign minister in an interview published Wednesday by the Tunisian daily LE TEMPS.

Following the Venice summit, added Mr Poncet, "EEC countries decided to hold talks with all parties concerned and to give a political dimension to the Euro-Arab dialogue.

"By asserting itself as an actor on the Near East stage, Europe, stressed Mr Poncet, has the firm will of making justice and security prevail in this area. And in the light of the results of the mission recently made by Mr Gaston Thorn in Middle East countries, and of the information he gathered during it, Europe is to define in the coming weeks, the modalities of its future action", concluded Mr Poncet.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD300142 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] A Polisario statement released yesterday evening in the Saharan liberated territory stated that Saharan fighters on 25 August managed to destroy the ship Sinbad of the Moroccan royalist regime in Saharan shores. The ship's crew of 42 sailors was captured.

On the other hand, the SDAR Information Ministry stated that the Government of the SDAR and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, out of their desire to develop fraternal relations between their two countries and peoples, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of 25 August 1980.

INFORMATION MINISTRY ISSUES BATTLE COMMUNIQUE

LD032056 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The Saharan National Liberation Army has recently carried out attacks against the forces of invasion within the context of the Houari Boumediene offensive, inflicting on them each time losses in men and equipment.

In this context a communique issued by the Sahran Democratic Arab Republic Information Ministry said that Saharan revolutionaries toward the end of last month waged a series of attacks against the royalist occupation forces at Touzgui, Mziriga, Daora and Juhayfa. The attack of 28 August on (Sawi al-Qar) in which heavy artillery was used, killed 5 and wounded 3 Moroccan soldiers and a 120mm mortar was destroyed.

The attack of 30 August against Moroccan positions at Mziriga resulted in the killing of 12, the wounding of a number of Moroccan soldiers and the destruction of several military installations. The attack against Moroccan positions at Daora and Juhayfah resulted in heavy losses in men and equipment within the ranks of the Moroccan royalist forces.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN WELCOMES RESUMPTION OF AUTONOMY TALKS

TA031737 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Israel has welcomed the U.S.-Egyptian announcement of a resumption of the autonomy talks and planning for a summit meeting. Government spokesman Dan Patir called it a positive development with no Israeli concessions. Linowitz telephoned Prime Minister Begin after reaching agreement with As-Sadat at Alexandria. Linowitz told Begin they had agreed on the basis of their discussions in Jerusalem.

Denies Israeli Concessions, Gestures

TA040522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Announcements were made yesterday evening in Washington, Jerusalem and Cairo indicating that Israel and Egypt have agreed to resume the autonomy talks and to convene a summit meeting in Washington near the end of the year. However, the conditions for the talks' renewal are not yet clear.

The prime minister's adviser Dan Patir has denied reports to the effect that Israel has promised to release Palestinian prisoners and to postpone the transfer of the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem as a gesture for the renewal of the autonomy talks. Patir confirmed that Israel had made clear to U.S. Ambassador Sol Linowitz its policy regarding settlement in the territories. If that clarification had been taken as a gesture for improving the atmosphere, that was all to the good, Patir said.

JERUSALEM SOURCES SAY CARTER PRESSURED AS-SADAT TO RESUME TALKS

TA031907 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Senior sources in Jerusalem said tonight that Israel has not made any concessions or gestures to make Egypt return to the autonomy talks. These sources have told our correspondent Yoram Ronen that Ambassador Linowitz has prepared a statement in the spirit of his declaration in Alexandria today, and after amendments and additions made by the prime minister and other minister it has been agreed to submit it to President as-Sadat today.

Speculation in Jerusalem is that President Carter has pressured As-Sadat to consent to revive the talks before the U.S. election because of the importance he ttributes to the resumption of talks. Our correspondent adds that Ambassador Linowitz may return to Israel for a short visit on his way back to the United States to decide on the technical conditions for the resumption of the talks.

It is unknown as yet whether the talks will be renewed at the committee of experts level or on the ministerial level. One possibility is that a preparatory meeting will take place before the resumption of the talks. Ministers Burg and Ghali and Ambassador Linowitz will participate in it. Only after the talks are renewed will the arrangements and timing of the Carter-Begin-As-Sadat summit meeting be determined, which will probably take place after the U.S. presidential election in November.

NEGOTIATOR BURG COMMENTS ON PLANS TO RENEW AUTONOMY TALKS

TA040534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Chief Israeli autonomy negotiator Dr Yosef Burg interviewed on the "Morning Newsreel" by telephone, live]

[Text] [Question] Good morning, sir. I understand that yesterday, at the end of his talks in Cairo, you spoke with Ambassador Sol Linowitz.

[Answer] The chronological progress was as follows: First of all, Ambassador Linowitz phoned his President, then Prime Minister Menahem Begin, then, last night, he called me and told me--as we had already concluded between us that morning--that at the end of the week his deputy, Mr Leonard, would be arriving, and we will then begin to set things in motion--who is to meet, where they are to meet, at what level will the meeting be, what groups are to meet.

[Question] Dr Burg, we heard the announcement from Washington about the decision to renew the talks, but on the other hand Minister Butrus Ghali asserts that these will be technical talks only, and that until Israel removes the obstacles--meaning the Jerusalem issue and the settlement issue--there will be no substantive talks, but technical talks only. So, in the wake of your talk yesterday evening with Ambassador Linowitz, are the talks in fact being resumed, or will they be technical talks only?

[Answer] You have to go back to the root. The root lies in the fact that As-Sadat halted the actual talks for the fourth or fifth time. It emerged that the door was in fact closed but was not locked. Secondly, it emerged that what As-Sadat said earlier--a goal. Now, of course there are always technical preparations. I can say that if no further obstacle arises, already in September--that is, this month--discussions on the issues will begin. I assume that at the beginning of next week it will become clear just what kind of negotiations [will be held]. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali no doubt has his reasons for saying what he said, but this is totally unbinding on us, and we want things to go ahead.

[Question] Dr Burg, you say the door was apparently closed but not locked. Were the clarifications that Israel conveyed to Egypt concerning the transfer of the prime minister's office, the settlement issue, the release of Palestinian prisoners--were these the key to the door?

[Answer] I am the chairman of the autonomy negotiating team. I cannot that, as regards what you have just said, the prime minister made any sort of promises. But I belive the matter should be viewed as follows: Every negotiation proceeds either by articles, or there is a certain atmosphere. I think that Ambassador Linowitz' visit helped create an atmosphere of understanding, and he also succeeded in conveying this to Egypt.

[Question] Is it possible that in his talks with the prime minister he gained the impression that if the talks are in fact resumed there is place for gestures of this kind on Israel's part?

[Answer] I do not know. I hope he gained the impression that we want peace, that we want to give the Arabs in the territories self-governing authority by means of an administrative council.

'HIGH-RANKING' OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

TA031031 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] This morning a high-ranking political figure met with political correspondents and gave his evaluation of the political situation today. At the meeting was our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer.

Israel is not opposed to another summit meeting between the prime minister, the U.S. President and the Egyptian president; but it does insist that the autonomy talks be resumed before this. Within this framework discussions can also be held about a summit meeting in the near future. This was stated again this morning by a high-ranking political source.

The political source's assessment is that the Egyptians' refusal to renew the autonomy negotiations stems from their appraisal of the international state of affairs. The European states support every Arab initiative in the international organizations, the United States is wobbling in its support for Israel, and after the U.S. presidential elections--so Egypt believes--there will be a better chance to exert concrete pressure on Israel to get it to deviate from its stands.

The political source had this to say about the relations between the two countries: The Egyptian administration is blocking the maintenance of full relations between the citizens of the two countries. Egyptians who wanted to visit Israel were interrogated by the security services in Egypt. Israel ceded many assets for the peace agreement, it assumed risks; on the other hand, Egypt is not replying in the same coin. There is no concrete expression of the change that was to have taken place in Israel-Egyptian relations.

MA'ARIV REPORT ON LINOWITZ CONTACTS LEADING TO RESUMPTION PLEDGE

TA031047 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Yosef Wachsman report: "Begin: 'There Is Hope for the Continuation of the Autonomy Talks;' Linowitz: 'I Came Worried and I Leave Encouraged'"]

[Excerpts] "There are grounds to hope that the document we agreed upon during the talk I held with Ambassador Linowitz, which will be presented to President as-Sadat tomorrow (today), could be a document agreed upon by the three parties and constitute a basis for the continuation of the autonomy talks," Prime Minister Menahem Begin said last night, adding that the talks with the special U.S. ambassador to the autonomy talks were good and, at their conclusion, a document was formulated which will be presented to President as-Sadat. "If there is conversation, that is good," he emphasized.

The prime minister noted that Israel was not asked--and certainly did not agree--to pay a "price" for an Egyptian agreement to resume the talks. Replying to a question on whether Israel had agreed to make gestures to Egypt, the prime minister replied: "In politics, one does not make gestures."

One could gather from the prime minister and Ambassador Linowitz' remarks at the end of their final 2-hour talk that a kind of joint Israel-U.S. "position paper" was reached because both claimed that the document included elements proposed both by the United States and by the prime minister.

Mr Begin refused to disclose the contents of the document. "You understand," he said, "that as long as President as-Sadat has not seen the document I cannot say even one word about its contents."

Israel is prepared to do everything possible to improve the atmosphere, he said, because, in fact, we are doing this every day by suggesting the resumption of the talks, and this is the main thing. In his opinion, should the talks resume, they will be conducted in a friendly atmosphere. "We do have things to discuss. We want to implement the autonomy for the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. We also want, as we undertook in the Camp David agreement, to fulfill all the conditions in it. However, if there are no talks it is impossible to reach an agreement. This is a simple principle."

Replying to a question on whether the nontransfer of his office to East Jerusalem could contribute toward a better atmosphere, the prime minister said the two issues are unrelated. "The decision to move the office was made 2 years ago, at which time I announced that I would bring the issue up again at the Cabinet before it is implemented. Indeed, I will do so at a date I find appropriate." (Some people hold that this may be a hint that the office may not be moved soon.)

In a briefing of U.S. correspondents--a secret briefing the details of which the U.S. reporters were asked not to impart to their Israeli colleagues--Sol Linowitz said that the Jerusalem law bothers him because it had prematurely raised the Jerusalem issue. Also in regard to the Jerusalem law, he added that from his talks in Israel he had formed the impression that Israel had been surprised by world reaction to that move. The U.S. reporters said that they gathered from this statement of Linowitz' that he wanted to hint that Israel may, in light of the harsh reaction to the Jerusalem law, moderate its moves with respect to Jerusalem and the prime minister may even postpone the transfer of his office.

Answering a question regarding the steps he expects Israel to take to break the stalemate, Mr Linowitz said that Israel could take some "symbolic steps" in the area of the future autonomy, on Jerusalem and on the release of security prisoners. At the same time, he noted that he did not receive any explicit promises on these issues.

Replying to another question, Linowitz said that the most difficult issue taken up in this round of talks was the matter of granting the Arabs of East Jerusalem the right to vote for the autonomy administration (the Israeli side had claimed that the issue was hardly broached during the talks). Linowitz added that he has reservations about the European initiative.

Yesterday morning, Linowitz participated in the plenary meeting of the autonomy ministerial team and their aides, which proceeded to a Hilton Hotel "working luncheon" that lasted until almost 1600.

Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin said at the end of the ministerial committee meeting: "I do not know whether we have a chance to progress. We announced that, for our part, we are prepared to make any effort toward this. Our chief and most important contribution in that direction is our willingness to discuss all the most difficult problems, to tackle the problems and make a serious effort to solve them with the aim of reaching an agreement." He added that the talks could resume if Mr Linowitz succeeds in persuading Egypt to do so as well.

In reply a question by MA'ARIV, Professor Yadin said that the Israeli positions were fully understood by Linowitz, the Jerusalem issue included. "The Jerusalem law did not change anything. One can argue over Jerusalem, but it would be absurd to think that anyone could change things today."

Yesterday morning, Linowitz conferred with opposition leader MK Shim'on Peres and the two reviewed the situation as they see it. At the end of the meeting, MK Peres said that he emphasized that it would be better to resume the deliberations rather than argue, "because even an argument has a momentum of its own." In his opinion, all the subjects--including Jerusalem--should be discussed, even though Israel's position in this matter is clear and unequivocal. "Nevertheless everything can be raised in discussions.

BEGIN INTERVIEWED ON AUTONOMY TALKS, OTHER ISSUES

TA031949 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1837 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Interview with Prime Minister Menahem Begin on the weekly "Moqed" program moderated by Tuvya Sa'ar, with political correspondents Elimelekh Ram and Ya'aqov Ahime'ir, live in the studio]

[Excerpts] [Sa'ar] Let us begin, sir, with the good tidings we heard tonight that the autonomy talks will soon be resumed. This piece of news arrived after you had transmitted a message to the Egyptian president through Ambassador Linowitz. What was in that message that brought As-Sadat back to the negotiating process? Has Israel changed anything in its positions, be it even a small gesture?

[Begin] No. We have not changed our positions. There was no need to change them. But let me relate the story as it was, true to the facts. At around 1700 Mr Linowitz telephoned me from Cairo and gave me the message that President as-Sadat agreed with the announcement finalized yesterday in Jerusalem between the U.S. President's envoy and myself, following my consultation with the members of the autonomy negotiating committee. I was glad to hear it, of course, and let me add that President as-Sadat had promised him [Linowitz] that he would personally make sure that normalization is real, as it should be. Now, since I would like all our people to know what we agreed upon, I shall read the brief announcement as agreed upon at this time by the U.S. President, the Egyptian president and myself: Mr Linowitz announced in alexandria: [At this point, Begin reads the announcement, which is published separately on page D 1 of this DAILY REPORT.]

I must explain the third clause. You yourselves have heard announcements emanating from Egypt that the talks would not be resumed unless Israel does this and that. This was simply unacceptable. I, together with my friends and colleagues, explained this to Ambassador Linowitz. On the other hand, there was a famous proposal by President as-Sadat to convene a summit, and he wrote to me about this in his letter, which I received a few days ago. We argued before Mr Linowitz: I have no objections to a summit conference, I have nothing against a summit meeting either before the U.S. election or after it. On the contrary, I am prepared to participate in such a meeting, but on the condition that we were not prepared to forgo the resumption of the autonomy talks. They were halted by Egypt and Egypt should resume them. Therefore, as a result of negotiation, Article 3 was formulated and, in fact, it includes two clauses.

I can, at this juncture, add that there were other, additional proposals that we did not accept. We rejected them. Even those articles that I read to you were at first worded differently. But today, of course, there is no point in talking about previous versions and proposals that were rejected, because we did reach an agreement. I hope tomorrow morning to call President as-Sadat to congratulate him, and in the afternoon--or a reasonable morning hour in the United States--call President Carter and congratulate him. As for Mr Linowitz, I congratulated him today.

[Ram] Mr Prime Minister, would you say that President as-Sadat agreed to resume the talks without Israel accepting any of the conditions he had posed beforehand?
[Begin] Yes. Or, as the sabras say: affirmative.

[Ram] Did President Carter personally intervene during the contacts that brought about the resumption of the talks?
[Begin] I know of nothing about that. I only held talks with Mr Linowitz. One conversation lasted 3 hours and was held at the Knesset, and yesterday we held a 2-hour meeting in my office. He certainly contacted President Carter, I assume, but he did not tell me about it.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Prime Minister, could you divulge some details of the expected summit meeting among you and President Carter and President as-Sadat?
[Begin] Why not? We are old acquaintances. We have known each other and sat together at Camp David 13 days and 13 nights. Why do I say nights? Because we worked during the nights and knew each other very well. The summit does not worry me at all. I know exactly what should be said on behalf of Israel, and I will say it.

[Ahime'ir] What, in your opinion, should that summit achieve?
[Begin] Usually a summit should achieve an agreement. The same should be said about such a summit. But, obviously, this has to do with the proposals that will be made. I assume there will be some proposals that I will be able to accept and there will be others that I might even reject out of hand.

[Ahime'ir] Do you think, sir, that such a summit could result in an agreement on autonomy?
[Begin] No, I cannot predict what will happen at the summit. First of all, we agreed to resume the regular autonomy talks, and I have heard that President Carter had already announced in the United States that they would be resumed within the next few weeks.

The date is not stated. The agreement says that the date will be agreed upon by the two parties, and this was my proposal. Of course, the two parties should agree on the date for the resumption of the autonomy talks, an agreed date. [words in English] But if they are resumed in a few weeks, very substantive talks on the issue of the autonomy will be held along this vein. Perhaps by the time the summit meeting is convened, an agreement will have been achieved.

[Ahime'ir] Is this what you are hoping for?
[Begin] Why should I not hope for it? I am not sure, but it is possible. At any rate, on our part at least there will certainly be such an effort. If the need should arise to discuss this at the summit conference, then we will put the problems on the agenda, discuss them and decide.

[Ahime'ir] When, in your estimation, will the summit conference take place?
[Begin] I cannot know this, as all three parties agreed to hold contacts about it, prepare for it, decide on its location and its timing; but I presume--as far as I could understand--that the intention is not to hold it before 4 November. It is none of my business, I am prepared to participate ir such a summit even before 4 November. But, after all, the matter is basically dependent on President Carter, as he is the host, and if he wants to hold them after the U.S. presidential election, all right. It can be also at the end of November. Tonight, at any event, we still cannot say anything about the date.

[Ahime'ir] If President Carter is not reelected on 4 November but will, of course, continue to serve as President until 20 January 1981, is it not true that then, perhaps, there will not be much point in holding such a summit?
[Begin] My friend, let us not interfere in the U.S. election. Why make such assumptions or other? One way or the other, U.S. President Jimmy Carter has promised to convene President as-Sadat and myself for a tripartite meeting and three are grounds to believe that he will convene it. If he is President until 20 January, he is President with all the authority accorded by the U.S. Constitution. You should know this; you were in the United States for many years, and I am sure you read the U.S. Constitution.

[Sa'ar] Mr Prime Minister, let us talks a little about our relations with the United States: How do you, Sir, explain the ebb in the relations between Israel and the United States?
[Begin] You know, in logic theory there is a rule which, in Latin, is called petitio principii, meaning the precondition. What is that precondition? That if you make an assumption, you must first of all prove it. You used the phrase, an ebb, and this is your assumption. Did you prove it? Can you prove it?

[Sa'ar] I can, I can.
[Begin] No, you cannot. Forgive me. Let me reply to you. After all, you must ask and I have the right to reply. There is no ebb in the relations between ourselves and the United States, the proof of which can be seen today. You should have heard how Ambassador Linowitz was moved during his talks with me--in the positive sense--and how he expressed his sympathy for Israel and his understanding. Did you not hear President Carter's statements: I will never pressure Israel; I will never cancel the aid to Israel--economic or military or the like. Is this what you call an ebb? What ebb?

Sometimes there are crises. Are you not aware of a serious crisis between us and the United States in 1948, when they embargoed all arms while here we fought for our lives and Jews were forced to send arms in contraband [last word in English] and many of them were sitting in jail? Do you not recall the crisis following the Sinai campaign, when they forced us to withdraw from Gaza, too, and President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Foster Dulles threatened us with sanctions by the UN Security Council?

I know this from McCormack and Nolan, who were the majority and minority leaders in Congress, and who then went to the president and told him: There will not be sanctions. Are you familiar with the Rogers plan? Do you not know that there were difficulties? There are difficulties. They are overcome, but the basic friendship between us and the United States exists even today. There is no ebb.

[Sa'ar] When I say ebb, I am referring to the furious message you sent Secretary of State Muskie. I mean the U.S. votes at the UN Assembly.
[Begin] My dear friend, again, petitio principii. How do you know that my message was furious? Did you read it?

[Sa'ar] Was it not furious?
[Begin] Did you read it? It was not published at all! You have no inkling about its contents. There was not even an iota of fury in my message.

[Ahime'ir] But was it necessary to send a message?
[Begin] I will first reply to Mr Sa'ar, then Mr Ahime'ir can present his question. Is that not so? This is a good order of things. At any rate, this is not the Knesset, this is television. Why don't you maintain the proper order?

Well, I repeat: There was no fury in my letter. I replied to him and explained the Jerusalem law, saying that making the grave accusation that we committed what is called in English a unilateral action [last three words in English] seems strange to me. What kind of accusation is this? Did you not select Washington as your capital in a unilateral manner, as a one-sided action? I also wrote the truth: We did not choose Jerusalem as our capital; history chose Jerusalem as our capital more than 3,000 years ago. Where is Washington, where is London, or Paris, even Rome--where is it? Athens is a different story. [Jerusalem is] one of the most ancient capitals in the world. Of course it is, in its entirety, our capital, and this is the way it will be. This is what I explained to him. Then I asked him: I read your speech in its entirety and almost every sentence required a vote against. You abstained and thus made possible the passing of the resolution. I do not see any fury there. I think there was sensible explanation. By the way, he replied nicely to our ambassador, when he read--in the latter's presence--my message. He said: I understand it is Israel's prerogative [last word in English], as the prime minister wrote, to declare its own capital. This is what he said.

[Ram] Mr Prime Minister, nevertheless we are witnessing Egyptian-U.S. strategic cooperation in the area. We are watching bases and military installations being built by the United States in Egypt. We see joint U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers. Does not this at least prove an erosion of Israel's status in the United States?
[Begin] No, there are no foundations to this assumption. Do you want me to envy Egypt? The Americans are coming to Egypt's (?aid). Egypt is a very important country and, undoubtedly, of strategic importance. It is a country linking three continents. There are problems in the wake of Afghanistan, Tehran and so forth.

[Ram] And Israel?
[Begin] The Americans are not establishing bases but certain installations there. However, this does not mean that there is no strategic cooperation or understanding between the United States and Israel. There is such a strategic understanding. We have not finished yet. These talks are permanent. It is true that the Americans are proposing postponing the talks scheduled to be held this month. I have asked our ambassador to meet with the secretary of state and ask for explanation. I have also informed Mr Linowitz about it. He noted this affair, and he will discuss this issue with the U.S. President. I hope that the talks will be held according to the previous schedule. Maybe this will not be the case, yet, this is not so terrible. In that case we will hold them after some time. However, there are strategic problems on which we and the United States consult, you should have no doubts about it.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Prime Minister, the State of Israel is among the most isolated countries in the world.
[Begin] Petitio principii. Where is your evidence that we are one of the most isolated countries in the world

[Sa'ar] The United Nations in New York.
[Begin] We have excellent friends around the world.

[Ahime ir] You yourself, sir, condemned the United Nations in New York because of certain UN votes. The United States abstained in the UN vote [on Jerusalem]. Would you agree that the escalation of tension or the relations between Israel and other countries gained momentum in the wake of the passage of the Jerusalem law by the Knesset?
[Begin] First of all, Ya'aqov, my friend, I want to tell you that sometimes you have such a short memory that it makes me wonder. You are so intelligent, but where is your memory? Do you not remember a resolution once passed by the UN with a vast majority which equated Zionism with racism? Could there be a more shameful resolution than that? That resolution was adopted during the previous government's tenure. Why did you not ask the government at that time?

[Ram] We did ask.
[Begin] You asked? What sort of reply did you receive? Now I will answer you. The United Nations--do you not know what has happened to the UN? There are 153 nations composed of a communist bloc, an Arab bloc and the Third World bloc. All these constitute a vast majority. The United States cannot rule or influence them. The European countries--have you ever heard of such a things called oil, have you?

[Ahime'ir] Yes.
[Begin] Yes, because of the oil the European countries are always being dragged after this majority. So what is so surprising about such a resolution? We reacted to it the way we were supposed to react: This is a shameful resolution which we reject and condemn. It does not bind us.

Incidentally, Mr Muskie also said that the resolution was not binding. So what? The resolution was passed. This is the current composition of the UN. We should be ready for additional resolutions. We should not be impressed by them. So what? UN resolutions are not bullets, they are not deadly. We shall live with and in spite of these resolutions. Do not worry. Do not be too worried.

[Ahime'ir] I am only pointing this out as a symptom. I am only citing the United Nations as an example of Israel's isolation in the world. Is there any country that agrees with the policy of your government, sir?
[Begin] You ask about my government's policy? I have already pointed out the policy of the previous government.

[Ahime'ir] The policy of our current head of government.
[Begin] Our current head of government--this is a very nice term. I heard that you were severely criticized for using this expression. It was said that you are making propaganda in favor of the current government. Woe on me; you are making propaganda for the sake of this government.

Well, I want to go back to the question. There is such a phenomenon whereby certain countries, even all countries, attack us because of our policy. I will give you an example regarding Jerusalem. Once there was no Jerusalem law and I was sitting at Camp David. I will tell you the story as it was. At 3 am, a senior U.S. official turned to me and said: Mr Prime Minister, the U.S. Government does not recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Did you hear this? The United States does not recognize the Israeli capital, even before the Jerusalem law. So I asked him: Then, where is the Israeli capital? No reply came to my question. So I told him: Sir, whether or not you recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, all of it, and it will remain the capital for generations to come.

Here is the proof, regardless of the Jerusalem law. So we should stand up for our right and not panic about whether it is recognized. Therefore, I sometimes say: We do not recognize their non-recognition. Does the future of Jerusalem depend on them?

Thank God, we sit here in Jerusalem, in the whole of it. It will never be partitioned; nothing doing. I reiterate this at every occasion and I will go on doing so. Therefore, my dear friends, you should not panic at the fact that sometimes Monsieur Giscard d'Estaing says a bad word about Israel. What can I do about recent French policy? It is based on two slogans which have replaced all the slogans of the French revolution--liberte, fraternite, egalite [last three words in French]--to sell seapons and to purchase oil. This is France's policy. Can I change it? This is the situation and we should stand up in the face of these pressures. Thank God, we are able to do so.

[Sa'ar] Mr Prime Minister, when will you transfer your office to East Jerusalem?
[Begin] At the time I said that I would have to bring this issue for the Cabinet's approval, and the Cabinet will have to make a decision. Whenever I bring the issue to the Cabinet for a discussion you will hear about it.

[Sa'ar] When will you bring up this issue to the Cabinet?
[Begin] Leave this to me.

[Sa'ar] The education minister believes that now is not the appropriate time to transfer your office.
[Begin] In your next "Moqed" program you may speak to the education minister.

[Sa'ar] Would you like to comment on his remarks?
[Begin] There is no need for it.

[Ram] I am assuming, sir, that you will eventually transfer your office to East Jerusalem.
[Begin] So you assume.

[Ram] Do you confirm this assumption, sir?
[Begin] My friend, I have already said that I had raised this proposal a long time ago. At the Cabinet debate at the time, all the ministers who took the floor expressed a positive opinion. Foreign Minister Dayan did not express an objection. He said the following: I understand that there is yet no decision and that a discussion will be held. One day he even went to visit one of the designated sites. Afterward, problems emerged. For instance, an agreement was signed with an Arab for the lease or sale of a hotel. Later on, he panicked or, perhaps, somebody threatened him and he cancelled the agreement. And so it went.

This is an issue that the cabinet will have to decide on. I, of course, am morally--not officially--obliged to do so. This is my office. I can decide where to locate my office. Any minister can decide on the location of his office. However, this is also a political issue. I am certainly going to bring this to the Cabinet's attention and ask it to make a decision.

[Sa'ar] Sir, with your permission, we shall discuss the Abu-Hatzera affair. Did you speak with the minister for religious affairs? Did he ask for your assistance?
[Begin] I have certainly spoken to the minister of religious affairs. I also like him very much. I also saw him on the "Moged" program which you moderated. I want to tell you a few things about this sad affair. The impression is gained that this man is being judged by the television, the radio and the press.

I am telling you that sometimes I do not understand what is happening to our nation here. Our people set tradition: justice, and only justice, you shall follow [Deuteronomy 16:20]. I heard a scholar's interpretation of this phrase: Why is justice mentioned twice; because justice must also be carried out with justice.

So there is an investigation; there are headlines every day; you tell little parts of it daily. I am suggesting to you, my friends, for the sake of the foundations of a democratic state: Stop talking about this entire affair on television. Why do you judge a person before the investigation is over, before a charge sheet has been submitted, before a court has discussed the case? Even after a charge sheet is presented, in a civilized country a man who has not been proven guilty by an authorized court is considered innocent. However, he [Abu-Hatzera] leaves this stage as a guilty man every evening.

I am not a judge nor even an investigator, and I do not know anything about this affair except what I hear about it. What I want to say is that here we are faced with a most negative phenomenon in our national life. I think you should tell yourselves from today to keep quiet on the business of Minister of Religious Affairs abu-Hatzera.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Prime Minister, do you regard this affair or, at least the publicity on this affair, as conductive to a possible political crisis?
[Begin] I do not think so. There is a case that is being investigated. However, you, the press and the radio should not judge the man. Let us all keep quiet and await the results. There is no reason why this should cause any crisis whatsoever.

[Sa'ar] There were also rumors that this affair was created against a partisan background. The question is whether this affair could bring about early elections, for instance?
[Begin] Why are you so worried about early elections? Elections should legally be held on 7 November 1981. If it is ever decided to hold them earlier, they can be held in May or June at the earliest. If this is the case, then we will have elections 4 or 5 months ahead of schedule. So what is wrong with that? Why are you so concerned about early elections? Early elections have no value whatsoever.

[Sa'ar] Under which circumstances....
[Begin--interrupting] What difference does it make? November or June....

[Sa'ar] There is no difference?
[Begin] Only that of 5 or 6 months.

[Sa'ar] Under which circumstances would you advocate holding elections, earlier in May?
[Begin] I do not advocate early elections. I am opposed to them. The government is elected for 4 years. There were early elections in May [1977]. According to the basic law we should revert to the set date of Heshvan. [November-December in the Gregorian calendar] 4 years later. Heshvan will be in November 1981. So there is no need to hold early elections.

[Ram] With your permission, Mr Prime Minister, we will move on to another topic, the filling of the defense portfolio. Following the refusal of MK Prof Moshe Arens to assume the post, do you intend to serve as defense minister until the end of your term?
[Begin] I cannot say, but since no defense minister has been appointed, the law stipulates that the prime minister will fulfill his post. I do not intend this to be until the end of the term. If I find the appropriate man who would agree to serve as defense minister, again, according to the law, I have to initiate the proposal and bring it to the Cabinet. If the majority approves it, I will then bring it to the Knesset for ratification. In the meantime, I will be the defense minister. Anyone who says, as you heard and I have also read, that I am defense minister 1 day a week, on Thursdays, when I go to Tel Aviv to the defense minister's office, simply does not know what he is talking about. I would not like to use harsher words that these, but it is ignorance.

I work every day on defense matters. Excuse me, I regret the mistake. Day and night I deal with defense matters. Even when I was prime minister, without serving as defense minister as well, I worked day and night on security affairs, all the more so now, and I am defense minister. So what? The late Ben-Gurion was prime minister and defense minister 15 years. Did you ever ask him anything? Mr Eshkol....

[Ram--interrupting] Television did not exist.
[Begin] Oh, so there was no television. Did anyone on the radio ask, then? He would then have received directives from the prime minister's secretary on what to broadcast and what not to broadcast. I remember those days.

[Ram] The broadcasting authority law did not exist.
[Begin] Today there is such a law and your service should be a national service, but the law never says that it should be antigovernment.

[Ahime'ir] Can we, with your permission, sir, return to the subject of the defense minister?
[Begin] Gladly.

[Ahime'ir] Why, in fact, Herut member Ari'el Sharon, a major general and certainly with a lot of experience in defense issues--almost his entire career consists of military service--why do you not appoint him defense minister?
[Begin] My friend, I would first of all like to say something about Arik Sharon. First, he is my friend, even though, at times, there were verbal exchanges between us. This does not make any difference. This is a true friendship and I have deep sentiments about him. He is one of the greatest Israeli commanders. In my opinion, he is one of the greatest generals in the world, certainly in this generation. As for the coming generations, I cannot tell.

However, in order to approve the appointment of a defense minister it is necessary to obtain a government and a Knesset majority. I had to consult my fellow Cabinet members. Three parties said they did not accept this proposal, this idea, this candidacy. This is a democracy. I cannot appoint a defense minister; I can only propose a defense minister, and the Cabinet has to approve his candidacy. The Democratic Party and the leaders of the NRP and the Liberals responded with a flat "no". So what? So I told Arik Sharon himself in a conversation: What will we gain from it? Supposing I propose your candidacy, or I demand. You can, so to speak, receive an appointment as defense minister, but there will be no government, either for me or for you. Is there any sense in this? I cannot appoint him defense minister because I do not have a government majority for it.

[Sa'ar] What about another senior figure in the Herut Movement, sir, your deputy, Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori?
[Begin] He is an excellent deputy defense minister. Why should he change positions?

[Sa'ar] You ar looking for a candidate. Earlier, sir, you said: Let us find a man....
[Begin--interrupting] But no, I said: He is an excellent deputy defense minister and should remain in this position because he is fulfilling his job famously.

[Sa'ar] And could he not be a good defense minister?
[Begin] Listen, you are asking me additional questions twice. At the Knesset only one additional question is allowed. I have already replied to the question.

[Ram] Mr Begin, does the option of appointing Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir as defense minister still exist?
[Begin] No, no, no. I will not remove Mr Shamir to the Defense Ministry. He has himself requested that he remain in the Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Ministry is fond of him; he is appreciated. The man has proved himself excellent also in Cabinet sessions, where he expresses himself logically and convincingly.

It is a phenomenon to see how short a time it took him to be liked by all, to arouse respect among others. He told me that he is really pleased with his job at the Foreign Ministry. I will not transfer him to the Defense Ministery now. And I will continue, according to the law, to serve as defense minister.

[Ram] Do you not have a candidate for defense minister in the Herut movement?
[Begin] What do you mean in the Herut Movement?

[Ram] This is how I understand it.
[Begin] Had there been one, I would have appointed him. Do I need the honor of being defense minister? Apparently there is none now. But there is a law, which states that the prime minister fulfills that job, and I have been doing this to the best of my ability, and I will continue to do so.

EGYPT SAID TO REGARD TALKS RESUMPTION AS PRELIMINARY TO SUMMIT

TA040847 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Arab affairs correspondent Semadar Peri report: "Egypt Regards the Resumption of the Talks as Preliminary to a Summit]

[Excerpt] The resumption of the autonomy talks actually constitutes a practical step for the preparation of a tripartite summit meeting between Carter, As-Sadat and Begin. Sources close to President As-Sadat stated this yesterday in reacting to the announcement published in Israel regarding President as-Sadat's agreement to resume the autonomy talks.

Speaking to the 'AL HAMISHMAR correspondent, the sources in Cairo emphasized that Egypt saw a special link between President as-Sadat's agreement to resume the talks and the expected summit meeting between the U.S., Israeli and Egyptian leaders. According to Cairo, this is why President as-Sadat informed Special Ambassador Sol Linowitz about his agreement to resume the autonomy talks.

The sources in Cairo told the 'AL HAMISHMAR correspondent that President as-Sadat had decided, through the resumption of the autonomy talks, to overcome the obstacles "which prevented the convening of a summit meeting between the three leaders in the past."

The Egyptian sources also confirmed that in the messages from Jerusalem conveyed to President as-Sadat by Ambassador Linowitz Israel did not even offer a symbolic gesture or concessions which could have brought about President as-Sadat's sudden announcement about the resumption of the talks.

Upon the publication of the announcement on the resumption of the talks, the sources in Cairo stressed that they did not harbor any high expectations for removing the substantial obstacles at the first remarks it may be implied that President as-Sadat's consent to resume that talks he had suspended three times in the past was viewed in Cairo as a gesture toward President Carter on the eve of the presidential elections. The Cairo sources emphasized that they hoped significant solutions would be reached in the summit meeting of the three leaders after the U.S. presidential elections.

Our correspondent in Cairo Jonathan Wright adds: Egyptian officials yesterday disputed the White House's optimistic interpretation of an Egyptian-Israeli declaration announced by Linowitz claiming there was nothing to warrant an early resumption of the talks.